Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

January 25, 1960

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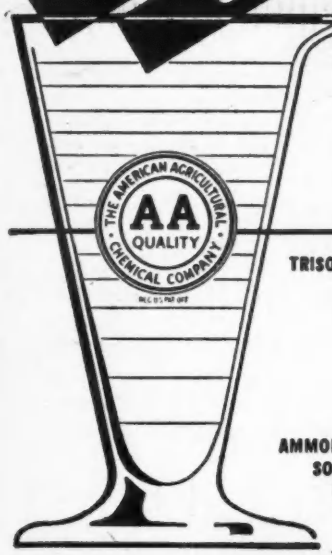

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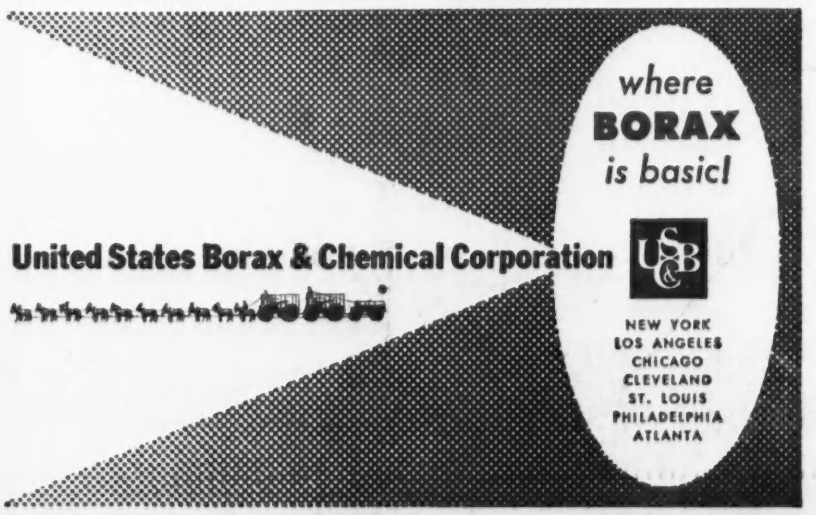

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 177 No. 4 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. January 25, 1960

SUN'S PLANNING MANAGER: Peter C. Herold, formerly executive vice-president of Chemo Pure Manufacturing Corporation, who has joined Sun Chemical Corporation, New York, as planning manager of its chemicals group.

Naphthalene Shortage Mars Allied's Profits

For want of some naphthalene, the profit was lost. This is what happened to fourth quarter net income of Allied Chemical Corporation. The New York firm reports its earnings, at 52 cents a share, 4 percent below the comparable 1958 period. The year as a whole, however, showed near-record earnings.

Net income for the last quarter "was affected substantially by shortage of coal chemical raw materials usually obtained from the steel industry, and higher-cost substitution materials."

But T. J. Kinsella, president of the New York firm's plastics and coal chemicals division, was far more specific than this when he spoke before the American Coke & Coal Chemicals Institute last October (OPD, 10/26/59).

"The primary problem is the shortage of naphthalene and the inability to depend on the foreign market," Mr. Kinsella told the group. Shortage of naphthalene in the face of roaring phthalic anhydride demand forced the company to run o-xylene through its phthalic facilities.

"Our company's consumption of o-xylene this year already runs well into seven figures," Mr. Kinsella reported to the institute. Some outside sources estimate that it cost Allied and other phthalic producers such as American Cyanamid Company and Monsanto Chemical Company 2 cents a pound more to make phthalic from o-xylene rather than from naphthalene.

"Otherwise, Allied fared 13 percent better in 1959 than it did in 1958 in terms of sales. Last year's sales: $719.6 million. Per-share income increased to $2.51 per share from $1.72 per share in 1958.

However, the company ruefully reports, "but for the effect of the adverse conditions in the fourth quarter, income for the year would have been a new record."

DX Sunray Oil Company Set for Petrochemical Bow

DX Sunray Oil Company's Tulsa, Okla., oil refinery will soon be the scene of petrochemical activity. The firm has disclosed plants to add a unit for producing benzene and toluene. Construction will start March 1 and the unit will be on stream in October.

Present plans call for production of 600 barrels a day of benzene and 300 of toluene.

DX Sunray is the marketing subsidiary of Sunray-Mid-Continent Oil Company. Currently under construction by the subsidiary is a $7 million solvent de-waxing unit. The petrochemical facilities will cost an estimated $1 million.

Tranquilizer Men Are Targets But Kefauver's Sharp-Shooting Is Not So Sharp This Session

Excessive prices! Too-high profits! Exclusive patent-license arrangements. These and similar targets are now being set up for some shooting practice by the Kefauver investigating committee as it continues plinking at the drug industry's pricing procedures. Bulls-eye for the Kefauver sharp-shooters this time are the makers of tranquilizers. They were lined up in Washington at mid-week in what has been billed broadly as another series of head-line catching disclosures.

But initial reaction to the opening sessions of the resumed investigation indicates that some of the committee pot-shots may be falling wide of the mark.

Munns Well Prepared

The drug industry witness this time—Walter A. Munns, president of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia—appeared well prepared to counter the committee's sniping.

Some of the sensationalism that surrounded the charges of exorbitant profits leveled against the manufacturers of corticosteroids in the earlier hearings was blunted at the outset of last week's inquiry by Senate Minority Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, who warned the committee to mend its ways or become "the laughing stock of the country."

He put the committee on notice that he intended to bring the criticism that has been directed against its mehods of investigation to the attention of the senate and will read into the record some of the many editorials that have been written in defense of the drug indusrty. He suggested that the exhibits prepared by the committee staff were "rigged."

Mr. Dirksen said he was "amazed" at some of the "fantastic and incredible" price mark-ups reported by the newspapers as being uncovered by the committee when as a matter of fact they were nothing more than a comparison of raw material costs with prices of finished products without consideration given to costs of distribution and other costs.

He protested that this was "terribly unobjective and unfair" and should not be the basis for "impeaching the drug industry of the country."

Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee was quick to defend the committee, insisting

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Walter A. Munns

Chlor-Alkali Capacity Of Hooker to Expand

By next year caustic soda, caustic potash and chlorine will be pouring out of the Niagara Falls, N.Y., facilities of Hooker Chemical Corporation in greater abundance than ever before.

The company has just slated a $10 million addition to its facilities. To be completed in the spring of 1961, the capacity boost will be brought about by installation of Hoechst-Uhde mercury-type electrolytic cells.

Start-up, Hooker reports, will coincide with the opening of the nation's largest power development—the Niagara project of the State of New York's Power Authority.

Looking further ahead, Hooker plans to follow up the chlor-alkali installation with three additional expansions. The next two steps call for supplementary Hooker-type diaphragm cells, followed by another mercury cell.

The first and fourth phases of the over-

—Continued on page 40

Miles Forms Citric Unit In Joint Mexican Venture

A new chemical company designed to make Mexico a leader in production of citric acid has been formed in Mexico City by Miles Chemical Company, Elkhart, Ind., in partnership with Mexican financial interests.

Quimica Mexama, the new company, will manufacture the acid by Miles' submerged fermentation process, which utilizes cane sugar—a surplus commodity in Mexico.

The new company, Miles reports, will make Mexico self-sufficient as a producer of citric acid, with provisions for possible export. In the past, the country's supply of citric has been imported.

The raw material factor, Miles discloses, was particularly important, as the Miles process is the only one that uses cane sugar.

Lipstick Colors Ban Date Postponed Until February 1

Another week's postponement of the effective date of the ban on seventeen coal-tar colors used principally in lipsticks was announced last week by the Food & Drug Administration.

The prohibition, which was to have become effective today (January 25), is being delayed until February 1, it is explained, to give further time to study industry requests for public hearings on the proposed order before it is made final.

Mood Drugs Sell At a Fair Price, SK&F President

A simple dollar-and-cents argument. That's the nub of the defense put up by Walter A. Munns of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories to send off Sen. Estes Kefauver and his drug-price probers.

Lead-off witness as the second — or tranquilizer—round of senate committee hearings on the pricing of ethical pharmaceuticals got under way last week, the president of the Philadelphia drug house said that an average prescription of an SK&F tranquilizer costs $1.70 and lasts a patient ten days.

"I think this is a reasonable price," commented the SK&F president.

This matter-of-fact answer to a demand by the Tennessee lawmaker that Mr. Munns justify SK&F prices more or less typifies the subdued atmosphere of the beginning tranquilizer sessions.

No Melodramatics This Time

Washington observers are agreed that try as he might—and he did with numerous exhortations that SK&F show "a little compassion"—Sen. Kefauver was unable to work up to the melodramatic pitch of the steroid hearings.

For instance, in one exchange, the senator asked Mr. Munns why Smith, Kline & French doesn't cut back on its profits—calculated by the committee at 16.8 percent of sales after taxes in 1958—to give the patient "a break."

The SK&F chief executive pointed out that if his firm were to cut out all of its profits, there would only be "a very minor reduction to the patient"—about 3 cents a day.

Mr. Munns contended that SK&F prices are "a great bargain." Without tranquilizers, he said, mental hospitals would have had to care for an additional 50,000 patients, costing the nation $75 million annually.

He also noted that when chlorpromazine, the tranquilizer that SK&F markets under the trade name "Thorazine," was first introduced into the US market in 1954, the cost per patient in most mental hospitals for a daily average dosage of 400 milligrams was $1. Today, it is about 15 cents a day.

Paul Rand Dixon, committee counsel, pointed out that chlorpromazine was first discovered by Rhone-Poulenc and that, by agreement with the French concern, SK&F has an exclusive sales license for specialty and combination forms in this country. He went on to suggest that the

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Vinyl Plant Construction Started by B. F. Goodrich

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company has started construction of a new vinyl plant at Watson, near Los Angeles, Calif. It will be the seventh US facility of the Cleveland, Ohio, division of B. F. Goodrich Company and its first plant west of the Mississippi.

Named to design and construct the new unit is Scientific Design Company, New York. It will be SD's ninth polyvinyl chloride project. Completion is scheduled for the second quarter of 1960.

Vinyl monomer—raw material for Goodrich's "Geon" vinyls—will be obtained from a nearby petrochemical operation of American Chemical Company.

Dow Polyethlene Unit To Get Capacity Boost

Dow Chemical Company's relatively new Freeport, Tex., polyethylene plant is already set for a capacity boost. New facilities, increasing the plant's capacity by 67 percent, will be on stream sometime next year, the Midland, Mich., firm reports. Engineering is under way.

Two other polyethylene facilities —at Plaquemine, La., and Bay City, Mich.—are expected to be in production this year. The former, operated by the Louisiana division, will produce low and intermediate density resins. The Bay City unit, operated by the Saginaw Bay division, will turn out high density resins under the Ziegler process.

Heptachlor Is 'Verboten' If It Leaves a Residue: FDA

The chemical pesticide heptachlor can no longer be used under conditions which result in residues on harvested crops.

Food & Drug Administration last week rescinded a previous regulation which permitted small residues of the insecticide in food and forage crops to be shipped interstate after finding that time and weathering converts the chemical into another substance.

FDA says that new scientific evidence shows that in addition to residues of heptachlor, a breakdown product of heptachlor — called heptachlor epoxide — is present in crops treated with the chemical.

The new findings also show that residues of epoxide appear in meat and milk when forage containing it is fed to experimental meat and dairy animals. No residues of heptachlor itself have been found in meat or milk.

Data are not yet available to show how much of the epoxide may be present under varying conditions, and the toxicity of the epoxide has not been fully evaluated.

The order follows a proposal published nearly three months ago (OPD, 11/2/59) to revoke the tolerances for heptachlor and to establish tolerances of zero for residues of heptachlor and heptachlor epoxide.

Velsicol Chemical Corporation, Chicago, presented comments on the proposal and made a counter proposal that a zero tolerance be established for forage crops—alfalfa, clover, sweet clover, and grass—but that a tolerance for combined heptachlor and heptachlor epoxide up to

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Quinine Industry Gets a Shock As GSA Turns Down Sale Offers

In a surprise move that leaves industry experts stunned, General Services Administration has turned down private offers to purchase the government's stockpile of quinine sulfate and totaquine on the grounds that the best price offered—7 cents an ounce—is "inadequate." Until GSA became balky, there were strong indications that an American firm was ready to buy up the material. The government's surprise action, however, was revealed late in the week in this telegram to three firms which had been negotiating:

"All proposals for the purchase of stockpile quinine and totaquine are rejected. GSA has no present plans for proceeding with the sale of this material."

Three Receive Telegrams

The telegrams went to these firms: Chemical Services Corporation, New York; U. S. Quinine Inc., New York; and R. W. Greeff & Co., New York, acting as agent for N. V. Nederlandsche Combinatie vor Chemishe Industrie.

The government's stockpile of quinine, totaling 13,860,000 ounces, plus a small amount of the totaquine, has been on the sales list for nearly two years by reason of a finding by defense planners that the material is now obsolete for the treatment of malaria in view of the development of substitute drugs, notably atabrine.

When first offered for sale, GSA planned to accept only offers from foreign interests in the belief that there was no interest in this country in acquiring the materials. Subsequent developments showed that there was an interest in the drug in this country and as a result it was reoffered without restrictions as to who could purchase.

GSA had been negotiating with the three firms since October 1, when the six months waiting period expired following a public notice in the *Federal Register* on April 1, 1959, saying that the material was available for purchase. Officials said that in the negotiations they were able to get the price up to 7 cents, but they did not think this was high enough.

Because the material has been declared obsolete to defense needs, it will not go back into the stockpile but will remain available for sale by GSA. Whether an-

—*Continued on page 54*

Epoxy Output Seen In for Sharp Rise

Epoxy resin production this year will be practically double that of two years ago.

So says Richard Schumer, president of Permagile Corporation, Woodside, N.Y. He sees nine industries boosting consumption sharply: chemical, food and beverage, paper, metalworking, oil, cosmetic, pharmaceutical, dyeing and laundry. Mr. Schumer predicts this year's production will exceed 50 million pounds, compared to 28 million in 1958.

Fair Trade Measure Appears in New Guise

A new form of fair trade legislation is making its appearance in congress. Rep. Ray Madden of Indiana introduced a bill (HR 9692) in the house last week which he calls an effort to promote stabilization of quality of trademarked products through price stabilization.

The bill provides that a manufacturer may protect his property rights in his trademark simply be revoking (by mail, if he desires) the right of an offending reseller to make any further use of, or reference to, the trademark.

However, the manufacturer may take such action only if the reseller does one or two things: sells either up or down from the specific price made known by the manufacturer as representing an honest value he desires to maintain competitively through the stabilization of the quality of his product, or if the reseller resorts to certain misrepresentations expressly condemned in the bill.

Rep. Madden says: "The quality stabil-

—*Continued on page 54*

Neopentylglycol Cut

Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., a subsidiary of Eastman Chemicals Company, has made a price reduction of 5 cents per pound on neopentylglycol (2,2,-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol). At the new price—32 cents per pound for carload, drums, and 32 cents for less than carloads—Eastmen expects to expand markets in the broad area of polyesters, including polyurethanes plasticizers and alkyd resins.

Burma Wants to 'Taste' Importers' Drug Offerings

Officials in Burma would like to "taste" any new drug that importers may wish to offer in that country.

Such a procedure will come about as a result of a new set of regulations just established for drugs moving to the civilian market.

The government, according to the latest issue of the Canadian publication, *Forcign Trade*, has just set up a pharmaceutical importing agency—Rangoon Drug House, Ltd.—as sole agent in the country for imports of drugs and allied commodities.

Firms introducing new products into Burma, *Foreign Trade* reports, must now send samples to the government agency for testing and subsequent screening by another new agency, the Drug Advisory Committee.

The Week's Price Changes

Bois de Rose, Citronella Oils, Citral, Linseed Meal Advanced. Linalyl Acetate, Olive, Oiticica Oils, Soybean Meal Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Amyris oil, 15c. per lb. (p. 51).
Bois de Rose oil, Braz., 30c. per lb. (p. 51).
Peruvian, 15c. per lb. (p. 51).
Caraway oil, 15c. per lb. (p. 51).
Cedarwood oil, 3c. per lb. (p. 51).
Citral, 25c. per lb. (p. 51).
Extra, 35c. per lb. (p. 51).
Citronella oil, Java, 5c. per lb. (p. 51).
Corn oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 55).
Refd., ¼c. per lb. (p. 55).
Eucalyptus oil, 70-75%, 3c. per lb. (p. 51).
80-85%, 5c. per lb. (p. 51).
Ginger oil, $1 per lb. (p. 51).
a-Ionone, 75c. per lb. (p. 51).
b-Ionone, 30c. per lb. p. 51).
Linseed meal, $2 per ton (p. 55).
Methyl anthranilate, 25c. per lb. (p. 51).
Peanut oil, crude, 1c. per lb. (p. 55).
Refd., 1c. per lb. (p. 55).
Petitgrain oil, South American, 5c. per lb. (p. 51).
Platinum, $5 per oz. (p. 30).
Tin metal, 1c. per lb. (p. 30).
Salts, ½c.-3.5c. per lb. (p. 30).

Prices Reduced

Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 55).
Refd., ⅛c. per lb. (p. 55).
Linalyl acetate, 90-92%, 30c. per lb. (p. 51).
96-98%, 35c. per lb. (p. 51).
Oiticica oil, ½c. per lb. (p. 55).
Olive oil, 5c. per gal. (p. 55).
Soybean meal, 50c. per ton (p. 55).
Tallow, bleach., fancy, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 55).
Prime, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 55).
Special, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 55).
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 55).
Sulfanilamide, 20c. per lb. (p. 45).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

Jan. 22, 1960	Jan. 15, 1960	Jan. 23, 1959
111.62	111.46	111.55

Aspirin: Who's Taking It Now?

Is the spreading Asian flu virus about to send bulk aspirin production into overdrive? Alarums and excursions at the proprietary level indicate the answer is yes, but meanwhile, bulk makers far from engulfed, are jogging along at a normally brisk sneezy-season production rate. The market is strong, reports a spokesman for Dow Chemical Company, but adds, "There is no evidence of any panic caused by the flu outbreak. Dow, at least hasn't seen anything like 1957 demand."

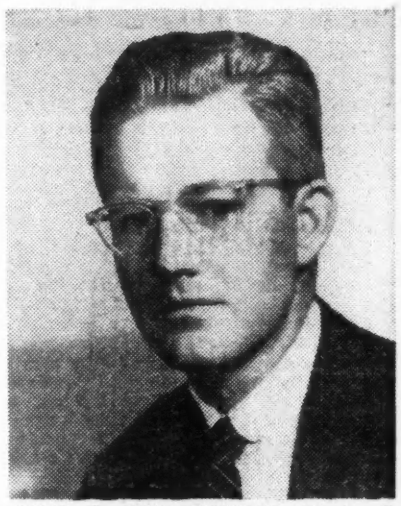
Since it takes about three weeks before the public's aspirin purchases stir up increased demand for bulk material, the present period may be just a calm before the storm.

The Midland, Mich., firm has reportedly sent two of its top sales officials on the road to check up on aspirin demand.

Meanwhile, sharp production boosts have been made by three top tableters. Glenbrook Laboratories, a division of Sterling Drug Company, convinced that the current outbreak calls for an emergency stockpile, has substantially increased production of "Bayer" aspirin. By mid-February, the company expects to be producing at 50 percent over the 1959 rate.

Squibb Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation has announced a

—*Continued on page 40*



DEWEY & ALMY MANAGER: Charles E. Brookes, named manager of its Adams, Mass., plant by Dewey & Almy Chemical Division of W. R. Grace & Co.

Sohio Abandons Its Plans To Buy Michigan Refiner

Standard Oil Company (Ohio) has abandoned plans to acquire Leonard Refineries, Inc. The government, charging that the proposed acquisition would tend to create a monopoly, moved to bar it in court.

A spokesman for Sohio says the company has no choice but to drop the plan "in view of the length of time required to obtain a federal court injunction."

But, in reply to the government's contention, he notes that Leonard refines and markets gasoline only in Michigan, while Sohio's operations are confined to Ohio.

Methyl Aleurites Slashed

MacKenzie Chemical Works, Inc., Central Islip, N.Y., has posted a 30 percent reduction in the price of methyl aleurites. Formerly quoted at $25 a pound in quantities of 100 pounds or more, the materials are now priced at $17.50. Lower prices, the company says, have been made possible by increased production—the result of growing consumption in the pharmaceutical field.

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Formalin's Easier to Store

Celanese Chemical Company has developed a process for stabilizing formaldehyde, making it possible to store the material at reduced temperatures.

A spokesman for the Celanese Corporation of America subsidiary says that the new product can cut production costs of users two ways: Lowering storage temperature requirements, eliminating the need for a methanol inhibitor.

Among other advantages claimed for the material are higher clarity, reduced acidity and lessened chance of precipitation. The latter, Celanese says, will enable customers to order higher concentrations.

The material has been extensively test-marketed for over a year, according to the report from Celanese. Customers' experience is said to have confirmed the company's findings with respect to stability, interchangeability with other formaldehydes, and improved quality in the resin product.

In the 37 percent uninhibited grade, the Celanese material requires a minimum temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit as against 90 degrees for conventional formaldehyde.

Celanese believes its new development will encourage uses of higher concentration solutions—up to 44 percent without methanol. The new formaldehyde can be stored at 100 degrees as against an often prohibitive 120 degrees for conventional grade.

The development, Celanese says, is only one in series of improvements resulting from a continuing research program aimed specifically at bringing production economies to formaldehyde users. Earlier results reported by the company include a 91 percent paraform flake and an alcohol solution of formaldehyde trade-named "Formcels."

Coconut Oil, a Climber in the 50's, Seen Getting Ready to Settle Down

The dramatic growth surge experienced by coconut oil during the decade of the '50's is about to give way to more stable and modest gains. Margarine—chief manufacturing outlet for all fats since 1954—has reached a saturation point and will only increase in line with the general increase of population in consuming countries, estimated at about 5 percent. And the situation in soap manufacture looks no better than static.

COMMERCIAL RESEARCH MGR.: Dr. F. A. Hessel, named manager of commercial research in its newly-created corporate development department by General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York.

While the underdeveloped countries have slated steep production increases, this will be at least offset by the growing competition from synthetic detergents in the US and Western Europe.

The Word From FAO

Making this even-handed appraisal of the coconut oil supply-demand situation for the decade now under way is Duncan Ridler of the United Nations' Food & Agriculture Organization. Mr. Ridler presented his views in a paper read last week before the 1960 convention of the Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers in New York.

On the supply side, there are four factors working against expansion of international market supplies in the 1960's, Mr. Ridler believes. Chief of these is the relatively large percentage of ageing trees now in production. Only in the Philippines has any substantial new planting been done. And there, unfortunately, a considerable threat is posed by Cadang-Cadang disease. The disease has been on the archipelago some forty years, continuing a slow advance. As yet, no form of prevention has been discovered.

A third factor stems from the low price levels prevailing from 1952 to 1957. Plantings during those years were correspondingly light, and the effects, Mr. Ridler believes, will be felt during the next ten years. But, he notes, "there might be an upturn in the late 1960's, considering

—*Continued on page 37*

Oronite Is Attracted By Paraxylene Deal

Oronite Chemical Company is about to take off on a joint venture to produce paraxylene in France. Its partner will be a new French company now being formed by the principal shareholders of ANTAR Petroles de l'Atlantique, a French petroleum firm, and Societe Progil, a French chemical firm.

This San Francisco-based subsidiary of Standard Oil Company of California already participates in several other joint ventures overseas. It is part owner of

—*Continued on page 47*

Coaltar Subsidiary Formed; Will Utilize a New Process

Curtiss-Wright Corporation, Woodridge, N.J., has announced the formation of a new company—Peabody-Wright Corporation—which will be jointly owned by Curtiss-Wright and Peabody Coal Company.

The new firm, Curtiss-Wright reports, will make products from soft coal.

Employing new processes developed by both parent firms, the plant will convert low temperature coal gases into coaltar.

Spice Is Put Back in the Life Of the American Homemaker; 150 Flavorings Are Cleared

Housewives needn't worry about giving anyone cancer or otherwise making them sick by continuing to use most of the naturally-derived seasonings and flavorings available on the market. Food & Drug Administration has just cleared all but a few of the items that were on the April 21, 1959, list of natural flavors under the food additives law by finding them to be "generally recognized" as safe by qualified experts throughout the country.

The list, numbering about 150 products and including some items that have been in use since Bible times, covers all of the most common household items, such as cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, thyme, and vanilla.

Other examples on the list more familiar to the gourmet or the commercial food processor are coriander, mace, savory, and extracts of balsam of Peru, spike lavender, wild cherry bark, and ylang-ylang. Manufacturers who use these flavors need not furnish further proof of their safety.

Seven Items Held Back

Seven items on the April list are being held back for further study because available information is not sufficiently well established among qualified experts to permit a formal determination by FDA that they are "generally recognized as safe."

These are quinine, red and yellow cinchona barks from which quinine is derived (all three are used in so-called "tonic carbonated water), two forms of orris root (having minor food use as a supplemental flavor), and wintergreen and methyl salicylate (chemically identical forms of the same flavor).

Wintergreen and methyl salicylate have been used in confectionery for many years, FDA points out, and there is no evidence that the very small amount required to flavor candy is hazardous.

However, the agency has deferred a determination as to whether these flavorings are "generally recognized as safe" until additional data are available from current FDA laboratory studies of methyl salicylate. These pharmacological studies are expected to be completed in about a year.

Meanwhile, action will not be taken against candy or other foods flavored with methyl salicylate or oil of wintergreen in the amounts customarily used for these substances.

Concerning quinine, cinchona and orris as flavorings, it is expected that levels of safe usage will be established by regula-

—*Continued on page 58*

Olin Tells Start Up Date For Ethylene Oxide Plant

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation's new ethylene oxide plant, abuilding at the company's Doe Run works, Brandenburg, Ky., is scheduled to go on-stream in late 1960.

Engineered and constructed by Lummus Company, New York, the plant will employ Shell Development Company's process for the direct oxidation of ethylene. The product will be converted into derivatives for use in manufacture of antifreeze, industrial coolants, hydraulic brake fluids, detergents and chemical intermediates.

Feed for the new plant will come from Olin Mathieson's ethylene facilities also located at Doe Run. The plant is part of a recently announced $30 million expansion program for Olin's chemicals division.

Hoechst Unit Progressing

Farbwerke Hoechst AG., Frankfurt-Hoechst, West Germany, a leading producer of fluorinated hydrocarbons on the European continent, is nearing completion of added facilities at its "Frigen" plant. The expansion has been made to meet increasing demand for safety propellents and refrigerants.

WITCO SENIOR VICE-PRESIDENT: Joseph J. Tumpeer, elected senior vice-president and special adviser to the president of Witco Chemical Company, New York.

Fatty Acid Makers Get A Dual FDA Invitation

Fatty acid producers have just received a dual invitation from Food & Drug Administration: to seek an extension of the time when they must comply with the food additives law and to work out an arrangement that will produce definite specifications for industry products that find their way into foods.

The invitation was extended in a speech by J. Kenneth Kirk, assistant to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs before the Fatty Acid Producers' Council last week. His speech was devoted almost entirely to explaining why oleic acid and linoleic acid were not included in the list of 182 products cleared for safety under the law last November.

It has only been in recent years, he said that much research has been done in the fatty acids field and one thing that has

—*Continued on page 56*

Dayton Fertilizer Plans Huge Boost in Capacity

Expansion of facilities at Dayton Fertilizer Corporation, Dayton, N. J., will bring about almost doubled capacity at the fertilizer plant when a new screen, pulverizer, elevator and hopper go into operation this month.

The equipment now being installed in a new wing of the present physical plant will enable Dayton to increase capacity to almost 200 tons a day of standard and special-formulation fertilizer.

Paratungstate Compound Coming From New Unit

Union Carbide Nuclear Company, New York-based division of Union Carbide Corporation, has just completed a unit for producing ammonium paratungstate, a high-purity tungsten raw material.

The just-finished plant addition is an extension of the refining stage already in operation at the nuclear company's Bishop, Calif., facilities for the mining and processing of tungsten. The final product contains less than 0.003 percent each of molybdenum and silicon. The company says this is the first direct method for preparing ammonium paratungstate of this high purity from scheelite ore sources.

FDA In Line for Whopping 16.7 Percent Fund Boost

Another big boost in funds for the Food & Drug Administration to police the nation's food, drugs and cosmetic industries is in the works. President Eisenhower has just asked congress—in his annual budget message—to increase the agency's appropriations 17.6 percent in the new fiscal year, starting next July 1, to a new record total of $18,241,000.

This is almost three times the amount appropriated in 1954 just before the Citizens Advisory Committee made its survey of the growing problems of food and drug law enforcement and called for a major expansion in FDA operations. In 1954, congress granted the agency $6,235,967, an all-time peak up to that time.

Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare Arthur S. Flemming, says that the 1961 budget increases will:

- Permit staff expansion sufficient to keep pace with the recommendations of the advisory committee.
- Provide special staffing—over and above the goal set for 1961 by the advisory committee—for radiological activities.
- Finance the continuation of the scientific equipment and modernization program which has been under way for several years.
- Make possible the modernization and enlargement of laboratory and office facilities in four districts—Boston; Cincinnati, Ohio; Kansas City, Mo., and Minneapolis, Minn.

In all, the increase of 17.6 percent in appropriations provides for an 18.7 percent increase in staff, bringing authorized

—*Continued on page 34*

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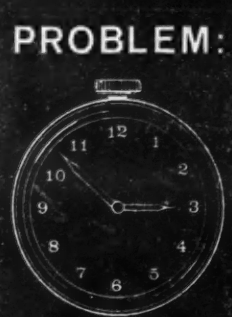

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DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR: O. D. Myrick, jr., appointed director of development planning for its chemical group by W. R. Grace & Co., New York.

PMA's Chief Fires A Volley at Kefauver

A spokesman for US pharmaceutical makers fired a fusillade in the direction of Washington last week just as Sen. Estes Kefauver was getting set to go on the second round of drug price hearings.

The US drug industry "has placed more life-saving drugs in the hands of the average man during the last decade than have all of the government-controlled systems of other countries combined," said Dr. Austin Smith, president of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association.

Speaking before the Pharmaceutical Advertising Club of Montreal, Dr. Smith declared that the system now used in America provides the fastest means of getting new drugs into actual use for patient treatment.

"These drugs," he added, "are available to the average person at reasonable prices with respect to the average user's income."

Making no specific reference to the tranquilizer hearings, Dr. Smith contended that these benefits would be reduced if government were to interfere with competition in the pharmaceutical industry.

Speed in moving a drug from manufacturer to physician to patient has been a crucial element in the spectacular per-

—Continued on page 63

Chlorine Institute Chooses Hugh C. Land as President

Hugh C. Land was elected president of the Chlorine Institute last week at the organization's annual meeting in New York. Mr. Land is general manager of the industrial division of Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation.

Elected vice-president was John O. Logan, associate general manager of the chemicals division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation. Robert L. Mitchell, jr., was re-elected secretary-treasurer and Edmund J. Alubusch was re-appointed technical manager.

Austrians Push Petrochemical Expansions with Polypropylene, Methanol, Formaldehyde Units

The Austrian chemical industry has lots of investment irons in the fire this year, most of them big ones labeled "petrochemicals." The biggest, a polypropylene plant slated to produce 11 million pounds of the resin yearly, is just now getting started. Completion is scheduled for late this year, start-up for early next. Also under way are a methanol project, financed by French interests, and a 20,000-ton-capacity formaldehyde unit.

The petrochemical plant, according to a report from Business & Defense Services Administration, will employ Montecatini's patented low-pressure polyethylene process. Under a licensing agreement signed by Montecatini and Danubia Petrochemie A. G., the Italian firm will supply raw materials for the plant. Danubia is a joint venture of Montecatini and Austrian Nitrogen Works.

Exceeds Austrian Market by 50 Percent

Of interest to American exporters, BDSA notes, is the fact that the plant's projected output is about 50 percent more than the Austrian market can absorb. Danubia, the government agency concludes, will be casting for export markets. In this connection, the agency notes that in order to avoid competition between Montecatini and the Austrian firm, a contract regulating exports will be signed.

While the polypropylene facility will be using refinery gases, two other petrochemical projects are based on natural gas as the raw material. One was developed by Osterreichisch Hiag-Werke, A. G. (Hiag), Vienna-Liesing, formerly a German property.

There was wide interest, including American, in the purchase of this plant when it was offered for sale, one US firm offering to buy it for carbon black production. However, it was finally sold to a French group, BDSA reports, which has slated a methanol plant that will cost an estimated 20 million Austrian schillings (26 AS equal US $1). Negotiations are still underway between the French interests and the Vienna City Gas Works, according to the report.

A leading maker of formaldehyde—Vereinigte Chemische Fabriken Kredidl, Rutter & Co., Vienna—has already in-

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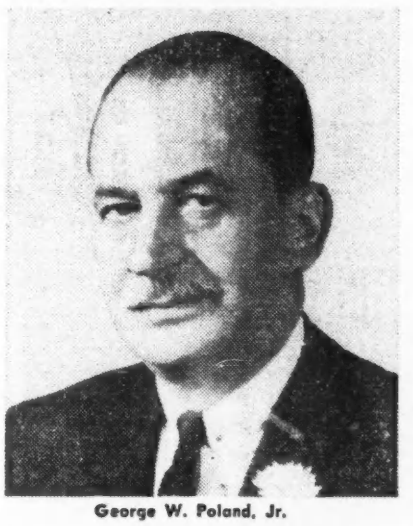
Chemical Dividend Score: $247.4 Million in December

Chemical manufacturers paid out a total of $247.4 million in cash dividends during December as compared with $190.7 million for the same month in 1958, according to a compilation made from published reports of the manufacturers by the Department of Commerce.

During the entire year, cash dividends of the industry amounted to $997.3 million as against $904.2 million in 1958, which ranked the chemical industry just behind the petroleum refining industry in the order of highest amounts paid by the manufacturing group of industries.

Cash dividends of the oil refining industry amounted to $1,497.7 million in 1959 as compared with $1,441.3 million in 1953.



George W. Poland, Jr.

Poland Takes Office As SAACI President

George W. Poland, jr., of E. M. Sergeant Pulp & Chemical Company, is the new president of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry. Mr. Poland took office last week at the annual induction luncheon in New York.

Other officers elected for 1960 are: Vice-president, Preston F. Tinsley, Westvaco Chlor-Alkali Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation; treasurer, Charles E. Griffith, R. W. Greef & Co.; and secretary, Paul E. McCoy, American Potash & Chemical Corporation.

In addition, the following have been elected as replacements on the Board of Directors: Walter C. Deakyne, jr., Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation; James R.

—Continued on page 63

Vanilla Bean Association Elects E. Vina President

The Vanilla Bean Association at its annual meeting in New York last week elected E. Vina, Morningstar-Paisley Company, president. J. Schmidt, Damman Company, was elected vice-president, and J. Manheimer, treasurer.

Elected directors for 1960 were: W. H. Triest, Zink & Triest Company; J. Maxwell, Camax Company, and H. Falamon, F. Huber Company.

Belgium Is Now Chemical Men's Investment Oasis

Belgium—geographical core of Europe's Common Market—has become a favorite stamping ground for American chemical companies locating abroad. Favorable credit terms and tax inducements are some of the measures that the Belgian government has taken to lure foreign chemical capital.

The success these measures have met with is underscored in the latest report from Business & Defense Service Administration. Twelve American chemical makers planted their banners in Belgium during 1958, BDSA reports. At the same time, despite the recession, which hit other Belgian industries hard, the local chemical industry continued to expand.

Urge to Merge

The urge to merge—a feature that has brought modernization and greater efficiency to Belgian chemical making—was conspicuously in evidence, BDSA notes. By the close of 1958, there were only 418 firms operating as against 435 the year before.

Looking ahead, BDSA finds this a significant trend. "More rapid concentration and specialization," the government agency says, "as well as the industry's dynamism and its skilled labor force will be important assets."

"The fact that investment in 1958, a recession year," the agency goes on to note, "held closely to the peak 1957 level is further evidence of favorable prospects for the the future."

Here's the American investment picture for 1958, as reported by BDSA:

- E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., established a Belgian subsidiary at Malines to manufacture lacquers, enamels, paints, and varnishes. Capital 25 million Belgian francs.
- National Lead Company acquired a majority interest in the Belgian firm, Societe Chimique des Derives du Titane S.A., Langerbrugge. The firm is making titanium dioxide. Capital 120 million Belgian francs.
- Union Carbide Corporation joined

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Onyx Oil & Chemical Wants New Name: Onyx Chemical

Onyx Oil & Chemical Company—with plants in Jersey City, N. J., and Rossville, Staten Island, N. Y.—is expected to be dissolved and its business and properties transferred to a new corporation: Onyx Chemical Corporation, Jersey City, N. J.

The proposed transaction was disclosed with the filing of a registration with the Securities & Exchange Commission covering 140,000 shares of the new company's common stock proposed to be offered for public sale. F. O. Robitscheck will continue as company president.

Onyx Oil has been engaged in the manufacture of a group of chemicals for use primarily as chemical intermediates. The business was founded in 1953.

Association Meetings

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Cleveland, Ohio, April 5-14.

American Coke & Coal Chemicals Institute, western regional meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, February 4.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, national meeting, Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., February 21-24.

American Society for Testing Materials, committee week, Sherman hotel, Chicago, February 1-5.

Animal Health Institute, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., April 17-19.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, luncheon meeting, Shelburne hotel, New York, February 9.

Chemical Buyers' Group of National Association of Purchasing Agents, midwinter conference (midwestern and western division), Congress hotel, Chicago, January 27-28.

Chemical Buyers' Group of National Association of Purchasing Agents, midwinter conference (eastern division), Commodore hotel, New York, February 3-4.

Chemical Market Research Association, consumer market research meeting, Lord Baltimore hotel, Baltimore, Md., February 17-18.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 16-18.

Chemurgic Council, annual conference, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., March 16-18.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, annual meeting, Plaza hotel, New York, March 23-24.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades Association, mid-winter luncheon, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 26; annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 3.

Electrochemical Society, LaSalle hotel, Chicago, May 1-5.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, midyear meeting, Statler-Hilton hotel, New York, March 3-4.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 9-11.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, central regional conference, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 8-10; western regional conference, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, February 15-16; annual meeting, Boca Raton hotel and club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 4-7.

Philadelphia Drug Exchange, annual banquet, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, January 27.

Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry & Applied Spectroscopy, Penn-Sheraton hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 29-March 4.

Societe de Chimie Industrielle, American section, dinner meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 28.

Society of the Chemical Industry, American section, Perkin medal award dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, February 5.

Society of the Plastics Industry, reinforced plastics division conference, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 2-4.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, February 2.

Technical Association of the Pulp & Paper Industry, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, February 22-25.

Textile Research Institute, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, March 24-25.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section, spring meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 11; annual meeting, Poland Spring House, Poland Spring, Maine, June 27-29.

Weed Society of America, annual meeting, Cosmopolitan hotel, Denver, Col., February 22-25.

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PRESIDENT: William S. Auchincloss
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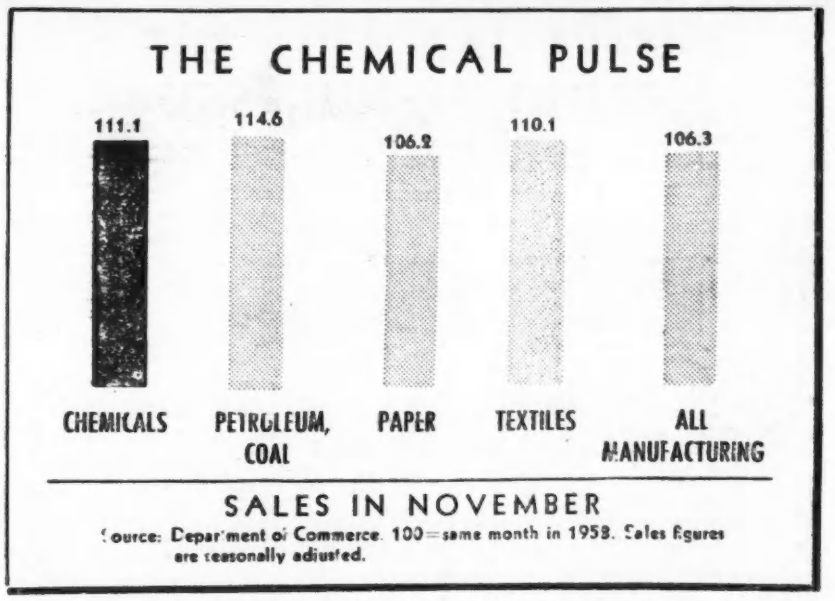

Trade Accord—or Discord

Talks were started in Paris a fortnight ago by representatives of the United States and a dozen of its allies with a two-fold objective: (1) to avoid a trade war between the European Common Market and the European Free Trade Association; (2) to step up free world aid to under-developed countries so that they will not have to seek communist assistance. Potent promotion was applied in both areas by the US delegation, and notable steps were taken toward the completion, implementation and operation of comprehensive programs expected to be outlined in detail before midyear.

An institute on legal aspects of the European community is scheduled for February 11 to 13 in Washington. That will be a contribution to the development of the major project endorsed and tentatively chartered by the Paris conference, which will give the United States and Canada full membership in a new trans-Atlantic economic organization with objectives in trade similar to those in the NATO field of defense cooperation and expected to carry out the US proposal that the two exising European groups grant non-members the same tariff concessions as are made to members. And a congressional subcommittee has proposed a "liberal external tariff" for the common market.

On the basis of the proposed organization, twenty free-world nations have started cooperating as a trade bloc. Reports from Paris have it that one of their first moves is expected to be the removal of limited quotas from imports from the United States.

All that is indicative of a growing recognition, even in political circles, that the position of the United States in world trade "ain't what it uster be" and that exclusion has a two-way application. But, protectionism has not yet been wholly erased from the guidebooks of US political economists (accent on the political).

A Republican member of the senate has introduced a bill designed to set up a flexible tariff system, the rate being adjustable in keeping with the wages paid in the producing industries in exporting countries. Specified rates would be moved up on goods from countries where such wages were low and cut down on those from countries where the wages were high. It has not yet been possible to get a clear concept of what is meant by low and nigh in comparison with wages in this country. There certainly could be no contribution toward trade accord by such discrimination. But, certainly there could — and would — be retaliation which would put US export trade down still closer to zero.

The Under-Secretary of State, who represented the United States in the Paris conference—it was politically, not commercially, economic—has returned. He has expressed the belief that the results of that session are of "great potential importance for the future of economic cooperation in the free world" and that a "serious and successful effort will be made to solve the problems of European trade" associated with the competitive trade groups there.

It is seriously to be hoped that, in his formal report, he will have some real pertinent and timely information for those who are still trying to live in two eras more than a half-century apart. Some reason to be hopeful in that respect is presented in the recent announcement by the secretary that the Department of Commerce is urging US business to put "hard sell" into its exporting endeavors.

Treating Labor Ills

"The threat of longer and greater strikes must be met." So said President Eisenhower in his recent message on the "State of the Union." But, he offered no plan for such necessary protection of the public interest and welfare. There is "talking around the corner" by federal legislators on that need. But, there is not going to be any legislating in that direction in this year when votes must be got.

The President did say that he would "encourage" labor and management to hold joint discussions of problems of relations apart from those deemed necessary in the negotiation of newer and newer contracts on the diversified schedules of remuneration now so insistently demanded. The Secretary of Labor was reported in the official AFL-CIO publication early in December to have "expressed cautious optimism" on the prospects for a White House conference of union and industry leaders to "ease industrial strife" probably in February or March. He was reported to have been instructed by the President to "explore" a proposal by the AFL-CIO president that high-level conferences of labor and management be held at frequent intervals.

According to labor publicity, the president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States had declared that his group would gladly participate and a vice-president of the National Association of Manufacturers had made a "cautious endorsement" of such a meeting and expressed the hope that the association would be represented in it. The National Council for Industrial Peace was reported about mid-December to have endorsed the plan as a "statesmanlike approach to the current wave of bitterness which has marked labor-management negotiations during recent months.

Advocates of joint labor-management conferences on employment problems are finding much encouragement in the recent comment by the President of Pakistan on that nation's new labor policy: "I am not an expert on labor problems; but it is my view that the best settlement of industrial disputes is the one which is found by employers and employees sitting across the table. Apart from being long-lasting, such a settlement also creates better and more pleasant relationship. Therefore, joint conversation is always better than arbitration by a third party. Besides, joint consultation also helps in understanding and appreciating mutual difficulties and problems."

There are, however, still many who are convinced that a third party must be included in all discussions of labor problems. The better-informed hold that he should be an arbitrator, not a mere mediator, and that he should be wholly free from dependence upon votes in all respects. Among recent suggestions in the way of preventive or remedial procedures was one for a Presidentially appointed national basic industries panel, equally representative of labor and management. Information on its functioning is not available. Another called for a Presidentially appointed board designed to attempt to construct an agreement in advance of the termination of a contractual period.

But, the big push at present is for joint conferences of labor and management at appropriate levels and of appropriate scope, designed to cultivate fully comprehensive mutual understanding. Business leaders should do everything possible to promote the holding of that conference planned — or promised—or at least desired by the Secretary of Labor, and to make its deliberations and recommendations all that they should be for economic peace, productivity progress and prosperity.

Washington Talks It Over

DuPont Stockholders' Chances to Avoid Tax Bite Get a Big Boost From Unexpected Quarter: Appeal by the Justice Department May Stir Congress to Shareholders' Rescue.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Washington Editor

When the Justice department gave notice a few days ago to the Chicago district court that it would appeal Judge Walter LaBuy's decision in the duPont-General Motors antitrust case, it produced a side reaction not altogether unwelcome to the stockholders of the chemical firm. Chances are said now to be better than even that congress will come to the rescue before Uncle Sam gets a chance to put the tax bite on the duPont stockholders.

There isn't any real opposition anywhere to the tax relief legislation proposed, either in the government or in congress—except among a handful of liberals who feel they have to oppose anything that smacks of helping big business—and the only reason a bill was not passed last year was because the leaders figured there was nothing to lose by waiting to see how Judge LaBuy decided the case.

His ruling did nothing to make them change their minds, but the decision of Attorney General Rogers to appeal to the Supreme Court has. The legislation has gone back on the agenda for the session and even Mr. Rogers has agreed to help it along. Sen. J. Allen Frear of Delaware, who is spearheading the drive for the tax relief legislation, received a letter from Mr. Rogers the other day pledging his support.

Mr. Rogers said that he would like to see a bill passed to eliminate the tax penalties upon forced divestiture of stock in antitrust cases because he thinks it would help the Justice department in its enforcement work. The courts might not be so reluctant to compel divorcement in unlawful mergers if it knew the innocent stockholders would not be hurt.

There is a chance that the duPont-General Motors case may be settled even before congress adjourns, which the leaders hope will be before the Democratic convention on July 11. If the Supreme Court rejects the government's appeal, that will end it and Judge LaBuy's ruling will stand.

It is considered more likely, however, that the appeal will be granted, in which case it will not be heard until sometime in the fall with a decision in 1961. Only seven of the nine justices are expected to take part in the case and of these, four made up the majority in the 4 to 2 decision that went against duPont three years ago.

OPD'S BOOKSHELF

Man Made Fiber Compendium

A compilation of information contributed by experts in each field of the synthetic fiber industry, MAN MADE TEXTILE ENCYCLOPEDIA* gives a broad-based picture of the subject in all aspects. It warrants the title, ENCYCLOPEDIA. Discussed in detail are identification, characteristics and manufacture of fibers; woven and industrial textiles; together with information on knitting, dyeing, printing and applications. It is an excellent reference work for students or those engaged in the trade.

*MAN MADE TEXTILE ENCYCLOPEDIA. Edited by J. J. Press. 913 pages. Textile Book Publishers, Inc., a division of Interscience Publishers, New York.

CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, January 22 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns ..... lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls dms., works lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99% dms., c.l., works lb .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs. c.l., frt alld lb. .32½ - —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt alld. lb. .33½ - —
bbls., bgs., smaller tots, frt. alld lb. .36½ - —
USP, bbls., 225-lb dms any quantity lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, coml. or redist., 23%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs.10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs.22.00 - 23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. .. 100 lbs.13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs.15.25 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP, cbys., dlvd .... 100 lbs.31.00 - 32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½ - —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .08½ - —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, 200-lb. dm., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.22 - —
100-lb dm., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.24 - —
Acetophenone, cns., dms. ..... lb. .42 - 1.30
Tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, 5,000-lb. lots, frt, adjusted lb. 1.30 - 1.45
smaller lots, dms., same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs. l.c.l., ex whse. lb. .24½ - .30
Acetylene tetrabromide, 16-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works lb. .53 - —
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distr., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63½ - —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (20-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), 250-lb bbls., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .35¼ - —
Freight equald. shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½ - —
tanks frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt alld. E. of Denver lb .40½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .37 - —

ACIDS

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .51¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Acrylamide, dms., t.l., f.o.b. works. lb. .58 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .60 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld ... lb. .53 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt, alld .... lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .23 - —

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bifluoride

Adeps lanae (see lanolin).
Adipic acid, bgs., c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .32¼ - —
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP Kobe No 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.29 - 2.35
powd., 30 mesh, fib. dms lb. 2.40 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., 100-lbs or more, f.o.b. works lb. 5.25 - —
dms., 1-99 lbs., same basis .. lb.10.00 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib dms. c.l., l.c., dlvd lb. .99 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.04 - —

ALCOHOLS

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aletris root, bgs ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250 lb bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies lb 2.38 - —
Alkali blue, toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls, same basis. lb. 1.35 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Allethrin, 90% dms., frt. alld lb.28.80 -28.90
Soln. 20% dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb 6.50 - 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld. ..... lb. .95 - 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l. dlvd. ... lb. .32½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more works lb. 1.47 - —
55 lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb cbys., 55 to 990 lbs. works. lb 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter f.p.a., bots. NF, bots. ..... lb 3.00 3.30
sweet, USP, cns., dms. ..... lb. .70 - 1.30

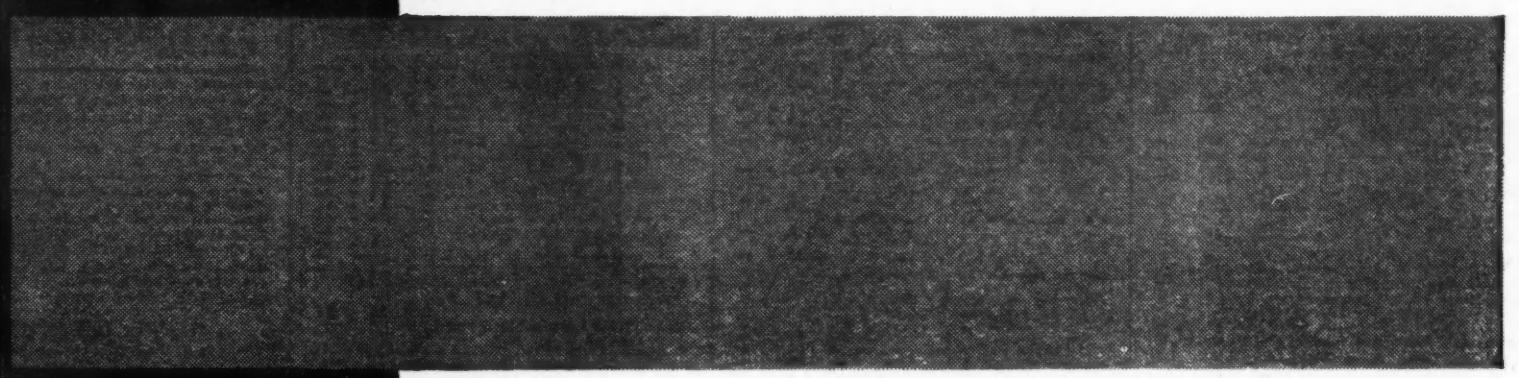
Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed
amorph.	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
approx.	approximately
artif.	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls.	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystalline
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist	destructively—distilled
dl-	dextrolaevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E.	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
Ext.	external
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
I &a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less than carlots
l.t.l.	less truckload
liq.	liquid
mfrs.	manufacturers
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut.	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz.	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S.E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
shipt.	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truck loads
t.w.	tank wagons
USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
W.	west
whse.	warehouse
w.w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Aloe, Cape, cs ..... lb. .30 - .33
powd., cs. ..... lb. .60 - .65
Curacao kgs. ..... lb. .60 - .70
powd. kgs. ..... lb 80 - —
Aloin USP bbls. dms. kgs. ... lb 3.25 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works .... 100 lbs 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works .... 100 lbs 5.20 - —
USP, burnt dms. ..... lb. .20 .21
hydrous dms. ..... lb. .07¾ .08
Alum, potassium gran. bgs. works. 100 lbs 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works .... 100 lbs 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works .... 100 lbs 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms ..... lb .20 .21
USP, hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾ - .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms. ..... lb. .17 —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb 05 —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb 05¼ .08
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls. l.c.l., works lb .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb 16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .16½ - —
cryst., dms., c.l, works 100 lbs 21.00 —
dms. l.c.l., works 100 lbs 21.50 —
Soln., 32° cybs., c.l., works ... lb. .0465 —
cbys., l.c.l., works ... lb 0570 - .1095
tanks works ... 100 lbs 3.95 —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .31 .32
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb .17¼ —
bgs., l.c.l., works ... lb. .18¼ .20¼
bulk, c.l., basis 80% ..... lb. .14½ —
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c per lb higher —
Aluminum formate, basic soln., containers extra c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.00 - —
containers extra l.c.l. works. 100 lbs.11.50 - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½ —
bgs. 20,000-40,000 lb lots, same basis lb. .03¾ —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb lots, same basis lb. .04¾ —
bulk, c.l., same basis lb. .03¼ - —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, f.b dms., works lb. .82½ —
fib dms., contract, works lb. .79½ —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .19 - —
fib dms., contract, works lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt, alld lb. .2310 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .26 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (See Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms. lb. .71 - —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .48½ —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.13 - —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .83 - —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c per lb for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2-4% Al, dms lb. .36¼ - —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. 40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton.41.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... ton.40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.44.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.30 - 8.30
USP, gran., dms., works .... lb. .30 - —
USP, powd., dms., works .... lb. .27 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 6.50 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech. solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 8.10 - —
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms. frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. . lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dm., frt. alld lb. 3.25 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald. E. of Rockies ton.88.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald. E. of Rockies ton.90.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4°, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies ton.91.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt, equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms. ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.325.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.20.40 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.21.15 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms. l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Ammonium bichromate, dms. works. lb 42 43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145 - .2245



PLANNING!

This is the function that makes the Cyanamid Fine Chemicals Department so much more than a bulk producer of fine pharmaceuticals. The ability to devise new products, resolve product problems, or help analyze and realize new marketing ventures, is all part of our custom synthesis service...routinely available to clients. Whatever the nature of your product or problem, "Fine Chemicals" planning and production facilities can be an important factor in your progress.

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FINE CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

CYANAMID

Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ..lb. .44 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .46 • —
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms., c.l. lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, white, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs 5.75 • —
bgs. l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.75 8.20
USP gran fib dms ... lb. .17½- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, 250-lb. dm. f.o.b works lb .77 • —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate)
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate tech., 200 lb. dm f.o.b works E lb. .45 • —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqueous)
Ammonium iodide NF, 25-lb. far, f.o.b works lb 4.26 • —
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .20½- —
dms., t.l. frt alld lb .21½- —
tanks frt. alld lb .19½- —
Ammonium lignin sulfonate, bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs 3.25 • —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.40 3.65
Ammonium linoleate, 80% dms., works lb .50 .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib dms 15,000 lbs works lb 1.22 • —
fib dms 2,000 lb contracts, works lb 1.23 • —
single fib dms works lb 1.24 • —
Ammonium nitrate, dom. fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bags, f.o.b. works ton.68.00 • —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs. c.l., Hopewell Va ton.48.00 • —
Imp. Canadian 33.5% N, eastern, bgs. c.l. ship't point frt equald to $3 ton base price ton.68.00 • —
Ammonium oxalate, tech. fine gran. 250-lb dm f.o.b. works E lb 28½- —
Tech., powd., 200-lb. dm., same basis lb. .28½- —
Ammonium pentaborate gran. bgs. c.l. works ton 193.00 —
bgs., ton lots, ex wh'se 100 lbs.14.23 • —
bgs., smaller lots, ex wh'se 100 lbs.15.48 17.48
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher in bags
Ammonium persulfate tech. dms., 10 ton lots or more works. lb 18 —
dms smaller lots works lb 20 23
Ammonium phosphate, comi., bgs. c.l. works frt equald lb. 09¼ —
bgs l.c.l. same basis lb. 10 • —
Dibasic, NF, V, bbls., dms lb. .46 • —
Dibasic, tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .09¼- —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb 11¾ 13¼
Ammonium sultamate bgs. c.l. t.l., works lb 19 —
bgs l.c.l works lb 20½ 27
Ammonium sulfate, standard granular bulk f.o.b works base price ton.42.00 —
purif. nes f.o.b. works lb 08.5 15
Large granular bulk, c.l., works. ton.35.00 —
bgs c.l., works ton 40.00 • —
Tech bulk c.l. t.l. works ton 52.00 —
bgs c.l. t.l., works ton 56.00 —
bgs l.c.l. t.l., works 100 lbs 3.20 7.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks frt., equald 100% basis ton 160.00 —
Ammonium sulfocyanide tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst. dms., c.l., works lb. .20 • —
dms l.c.l. works lb 22 .26
Tech., soln., 50%, tanks, frt. equald. basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb 17¼ —
Ammonium thioglycolate, comi., 50-gal. dms., ton lots, 100% basis lb. 1.15 • —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic, dms lb.17.50 -23.50
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, dms lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib dms 100 lb lots lb 15.00 —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms.lb. 4.20 - 5.60
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib dms lb 15.00 -17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms. lb. 4.20 - 5.60
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist. from 125° to 150° C., dms., c.l. frt alld E of Rockies lb 18½ 19
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .20 20½
tanks same basis lb 16 16½
Ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½ —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 • —
dms l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½ —
tanks dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 • —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. 16½ —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment. refd., 128°-132° C., cgs. l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, mixed, amyls dms., c.l., frt alld. lb. .19 • —
dms., l.c.l. frt alld lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16½- —
primary dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb .19¾ .20¼
dms., l.c.l., frt alld lb. .21¼ .21¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼ .17¾
sec-synthetic, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 • —
dms., c.l., works lb. .20½- —
tanks, works lb. 17 • —
tert-synthetic, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l. frt alld E lb. .18½- —
tanks frt alld E lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, secondary (syn. normal) dms. c.l. works lb. 41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 43 • —
tanks works lb. 39½ —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 70 • —
tanks, works lb 60 —
Amyl n-butyrate dms lb 1.00 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾- —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms. lb. .73 - 1.08
Amyris oil, dms. lb. 1.65 - 2.05
Anethole, tech., dms. lb. .92 - 1.00
USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.12 • —
Angelica root, bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
Angelica root oil, bots. lb.120.00 -140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots. lb 120.00 -130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 • —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. lb. .21 • —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18 • —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min. frt. alld. lb. .33 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 • —
Anise oil, USP, dms. lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. .22 • —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .16½- —
Anisic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.50 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 • —
p-Anisidine, dms, works lb. .97 • —
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 • —
Anthranilic acid, 99% 150-lb dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 • —
Anthraquinone, 99.5% bbls., c.l., frt alld lb. .83 • —
bbls, l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 • —
Electrical grade, bbls, l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 • —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines, lb. .29 • —
cs. c.l. mines lb. .29½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs. c.l., frt. alld. lb. 24½- —
bgs. l.c.l., frt alld. lb. .26 • —
Prices of antimony oxide are 2¢ higher west of the Rockies.
Antimony sulfide, approx 65%, bgs., 10,000 lb lots, dlvd lb 23 • —
bgs. smaller lots dlvd lb .24 .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. 41 • —
pails, l.c.l. works lb. 43 • —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. 60½- —
USP, powd., 250-lb dm., same basis lb. .74½- —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 25-oz. lots oz.35.60 • —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .70 - 1.25
Arabic gum, amber sorts, 10 bgs. lb. .28 • —
USP, powd., bbls lb. .33 • —
Areca nuts, powd. bbls. lb. 13 • —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins, 100 oz. or more oz. 4.00 • —
l-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.90.00 • —
l-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo 60.00 • —
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 • —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls lb. .75 —
Aromatic petroleum solvents—See Solvent Naphtha, petroleum, aromatic
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb .016 • —
bbls. c.l., works lb. 031 • —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 • —
Arsenic, white, powd. bbls., c.l., works lb. 04½- —
bbls. l.c.l. works lb. 06½- .07½
Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb 3.70 • —
Light shades, bbls lb 2.85 • —
Asafetida gum, cns lb .36 • .40
Powd. bbls, dms lb .75 • .80
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian Grades:
6D, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton 86.00 • —
7D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 75.00 • —
7F, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 71.00 • —
7H, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 61.00 • —
7K, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 50.00 • —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 44.00 • —
7R, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 43.00 • —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 44.00 • —
7T, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 41.00 • —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 44.00 • —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher
Ascorbic acid, USP, 25-50-kilo dms., kilo.10.00 • —
10 kilo dms. kilo 10.25 • —
5-kilo dms. kilo 10.75 • —
1-kilo bottle kilo 11.00 • —
500-gram bottle kilo.11.50 • —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton 40.00 • —
ex whse N. Y. & N. J. ton 86.50 • —
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 35.00 • —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l. mines ton 41.00 • —
270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l. mines ton 40.00 • —
Manjak No. 10 crude, dms. works lb .07 • —
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. 09½- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy. ton.21.00 • —
85-100 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy. ton 20.00 • —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid)
Atropine, NF, tins oz. 5.75 - 7.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots oz. 5.25 5.75
Azelaic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 • —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .41 • —

B

Bacitracin, buk. 1,000,000,000 or more units, 50,000 units, .85 • —
less than 1,000,000,000 units, 50,000 units, .70 • —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb 1.25 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Barbital, NF, 100-lb dms. lb 4.56 • —
Barbital sodium, NF, dms lb 4.75 • —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.111.50 • —
bgs. smaller lots, works ton 126.50 • —
Barium chlorate, dms works lb .32 • .41
Barium chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton 176.00 • —
bgs l.c.l. works ton 196.00 • —
NF, cryst., 100 lb. dms lb. .22 • —
Tech cryst bgs c.l., works, 100 lbs lb. 7.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 • —
Barium chromate, bgs, frt. equald. lb. .38 • —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.208.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt equald ton.218.00 • —
Barium monohydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.11.25 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.11.75 • —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 • —
bbls., l.c.l., t.l.l., dlvd. lb. .17 • —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.275.00 • —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald. ton.285.00 • —
Barium peroxide, dms., frt. equald, lb. .20 • —
Barium stearate, ctns. c.l. frt alld. lb. .41 • —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 • .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, 100-lb. dm. lb. .19½- —
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works, ton.100.00 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.110.00 • —
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 • —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton.25.00 • —
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.55.00 -55.25
paper bgs., ex whse., New York ton 79.85 • —
Battery acid, cbys. c.l. works, E, 100 lbs. 2.35 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E ... 100 lbs. 2.65 -10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 7.00 -10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55% cns lb. 1.95 - 2.70
55-60%, cns lb 2.50 3.05
NF, West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms lb. 2.35 • —
Bayberry wax, bgs lb. .45 • .50
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs lb. .53 • .55
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .37 • —
Central American, bgs lb. Nom.
Chilean, bgs. lb. .58 Nom.
Reid, USP bleached white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .69 • .71
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .68 • .70
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .59 • .61
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .58 • .60
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb. .26 • —
Belladonna root, bls. lb. .28 • —
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 • —
Imp. Italian, white high gel, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.95.20 • —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton.99.00 • —
Imp., Italian, white low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots ex whse ton.93.40 • —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton.97.16 • —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb 41 • —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .80 - 1.05
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l. lb. .47 • —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .48 • —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 • —
Birmingham district gal. .34 • —
Chicago district gal. .34 • —
Cleveland district gal. .34 • —
Geneva, Utah gal. .34 • —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .34 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .34 • —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .34 • —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .34 • —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 • —
Mennequa, Colo. gal. .34 • —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 • —
Pittsburgh district gal. .34 • —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .34 • —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .34 • —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .34 • —
Youngstown, Ohio g.l. .34 • —
Benzene, petroleum, nitration or industrial, Houston, Tex., tanks, gal. .34 • .50
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, bgs., c.l., t.l., consignment, dlvd., gamma-unit, .0075- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit, .0065- —
tech., low gamma, bgs., c.l., t.l., consignment, dlvd gamma-unit, .0075- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit, .0056- —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bots., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 • —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 • —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls, dlvd. lb. 2.20 • —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.55 • —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. lb. 3.40 • —
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., c.l., t.l., frt., alld lb. .37 • —
bbls., dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .41 • —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 • —
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots lb. .48 • —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .50 • —

BENZOL

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs. lb. .33 • —
Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.40 • 1.65
Benzotriazole, tech. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb 2.25 • —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt., equald lb. .21 • —
cbys, smaller lots frt., equald lb. .23 • —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22 • —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 • —
tanktrucks, dlvd Metropolitan area lb. .21 • —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .93 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, t.t.c., cns., c'ms lb. .58 • .79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms lb. .58 • .80
Tech., dms., dlvd lb. 47½- .65
Benzyl benzoate, NF, USP, 40-lb. dms lb. .68 • —
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22½- .25½
cbys., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- .25½
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area lb. .21 • —
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower
Benzyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works, lb. 2.25 • —
Benzyl formate, cns. lb 1.85 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. lb 9.25 • —
Benzyl propionate, bots. lb 1.35 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots. lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb 1.75 1.80
Benzylidine chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns. lb.56.50 • —
Berberine hydrochloride, bots lb.56.50 • —
Bergamot oil, nat. NF, Italian, cns lb11.25 -13.00
Betarammapicoline (see b-g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid)
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol)
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine)
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots. gram.10.00 • —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns. lb 1.50 1.90
Rectified, cns. lb 1.75 2.00
Bismuth chloride, jars lb 5.11 —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms. lb 4.60 4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs., ton lots lb 2.25 • —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms. lb. 2.08 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.42 • —
Bismuth oxychloride, 25-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.42 • —
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, dms. lb 3.20 • —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 3.15 • —
Bismuth subiodide, fib. dms lb. 5.37 • —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 2.65 • —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 3.50 • —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd. jars lb 4.22 • —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt., 70,000-lbs. or more, frt alld lb. .29½- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 • —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb .31 • —
Blackberry root bark, bls lb .50 .55

BLACK PIGMENTS

Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs. c.l., works ton 145.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 155.00 • —
bgs. l.c.l. New York wnse ton 195.00 • —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs., New York unit-ton. 5.00 • —
high-grade, unground, 13-15% ammonia, bgs. Chicago unit-ton. 5.00 • —
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .90 - 1.00

BLUE PIGMENTS

Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms. lb. 2.20 - 2.85
Peruvian, dms. lb. 1.95 - 2.40
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb 1.75 —
Resinated, bbls lb 1.50 —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 • .22½
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c per lb higher
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.75.00 • —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated, of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l. works ton.92.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 7.42 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs 8.67 10.67
bulk, c.l., works ton.83.00 • —
gran., decahydrate, 99½% bgs., c.l., works ton.50.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs 5.32 • —
bgs., smaller lots same basis, 100 lbs. 6.57 8.57
bulk, c.l., works ton.43.50 • —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½% bgs., c.l. works ton.64.50 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs 6.05 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs 7.30 9.30
bulk, c.l., works ton.56.00 • —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.54.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs 6.45 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.70 9.70
Bordeaux powder, tribasic bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .24 • —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 • —
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9% bgs., c.l. works ton 335.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs.19.62 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs.20.87 -22.87
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.163.50 • —
bgs. ton lots ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs.11.05 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs.12.30 -14.30
dms., c.l. works ton 188.50 —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs.12.30 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.13.05 • —
gran., 99.9% bgs. c.l. works, ton.112.00 • —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs 8.47 • —
bgs., smaller lots same basis, ton.174.25 • —
dms., c.l., works ton.137.00 • —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100lbs.9.72 • —
dms., smaller lots same basis, 100 lbs.10.47 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton.106.00 • —
powd., bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago, 100 lbs. 8.85 • —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs.10.10 -12.10
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.11.45 • —
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.
Borneol, cns lb 2.75 • —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb cyls., works lb 1.25 • —
100-lb. cyls. works lb 1.70 • —
Boron trifluoride, gas, cyls, t.l., works lb .70 • —
cyls., t.t.l., works lb .70 • —
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls lb 1.53 • —
Bromine, purif. cs. c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb .32 —
cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 • .39
ref. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb .31 —
ref. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .31 .34
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ —

Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots. lb. 5.35 - 5.70
Brucine, cns. oz. 1.75 Nom.
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns. oz. 1.75 - 1.90
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .80 - .85

BROWN PIGMENTS

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, retd. cyls., c.l., refy lb. .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l. refy lb. .22 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .14½- —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., divd.E lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼- —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld E. lb. .42½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 —
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
n-Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15½- —
n-Butyl alcohol, syn., dms., c.l., divd lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, divd lb. .15½- —
Sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., divd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd lb. .16½- —
tanks, divd lb. .12½- —
Tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld, divd. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks same basis lb. .12½- —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .38¼- —
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .33¼- —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms., works lb. .37½- —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55½- —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms., lb 4.50 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E of Mississippi lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼- —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di and Tri-butylamine)
Butylated hydroxyanisole, food grade, dms., divd lb. 4.75 - —
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol (see Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol).
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol)
1,3-Butylene glycol, non-ret. dms., c.l., t.l., divd lb. .20½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .22 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .18 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., divd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. .23½- —
tanks, divd lb. .19½- —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 5.45 - —
Light shade, bbls. same basis lb. 4.55 - —
Cadmium CP red, medium shade, bbls, same basis lb. 5.20 - —
Medium light shade bbls. same basis lb. 4.00 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 - —
Yellow all shades, bbls. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 3.75 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms. lb 6.75 - 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, ton lots, cs., divd lb. 1.30 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. 1.61 - —
Cadmium mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.91 - —
Red, light shade, bbls. same basis lb. 1.68 - —
Red, medium shade bbls. same basis lb. 1.83 - —
Red, medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.76 - —
Red, maroon shade bbls., same basis lb. 1.99 - —
Cadmium selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt. alld E of Rockies lb. 2.72 - —
Maroon, dark shade bbls. same basis lb. 2.74 - —
Orange, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.68 - —
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.52 - —
Red, light shade bbls. same basis lb. 1.84 - —
Red, medium-light shade bbls., same basis lb. 1.96 - —
Red, medium shade bbls., same basis lb. 2.19 - —
Cadmium-selenide, lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, uns., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —
USP, syn., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —
Cajuput oil, native, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.55
Redist., USP, cns lb. 1.50 - 2.10
Calamine, USP, dms. lb. .34 —
Calamus oil, bots lb 12.00 - 20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works gram .54 - —
1-10 kilo lots gram .55 - —
Calciferol in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, trihydrate, fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.10 - —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 - .09¼
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .10½
Calcium bromide, NF, jars, 100 lbs. or more lb. .97 - —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms., c.l., divd ton 149.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 17.00 -18.00
Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 -35.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 45.00 -50.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton 38.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 48.00 - —
Precip., surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 -42.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 55.00 -57.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton 117.50 167.50
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 137.50 -187.50
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton 31.00 - —
Conc., flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 37.80 - —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton 12.50 - —
Powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 37.00 - —
Purif., gran., dms lb. .27 - —
Calcium chloride, solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton 29.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. ton 36.00 -73.00
USP, gran., dms. lb. .32 - —
Calcium chromate, bgs., divd lb. .37 - —
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .55
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb. dms lb. 1.93 - —
Calcium gluconate, USP, AA grade, 150-lb. dm., ton lb. .73½- —
USP, powd., 150-lb. dm, ton lb. .66½- —
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works. lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, gran., 45-lb. cs., divd. E. of Rockies cs. 23.85 -25.60
100-lb. dms., same basis dm. 33.30 -36.55
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, 150-lb. dm., works lb. 3.25 - —
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Calcium pantothenate, USP, jars, 1 kilo or more kilo. 35.00 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms. lb. 1.24 - 1.25
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
Dibasic, feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. ton 86.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l. f.o.b. Texas City works ton 80.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. ton 96.00 - —
21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 97.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. ton 107.65 - —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg., c.l. prices
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tribasic NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
Calcium phytate, bgs., 50 lbs. or more, f.o.b. warehouse N. Y. lb. .39 - —
Calcium resinate precip. dms. ton lots, frt. alld., works lb. .36¼- —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).

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Quality in glassware is more easily achieved if the raw material source is right. American Potash and Chemical Corporation, as your source of uniformly high quality Soda Ash, has grown with the industry year by year...helping you meet competitive challenges...constantly upgrading quality to fill all your requirements...consistently delivering as you specify. Your product's quality—from batch to market—will be enhanced by the demonstrated production capacity, technical information, and service follow-through that typifies TRONA* service in Soda Ash...*yours for the specifying.*

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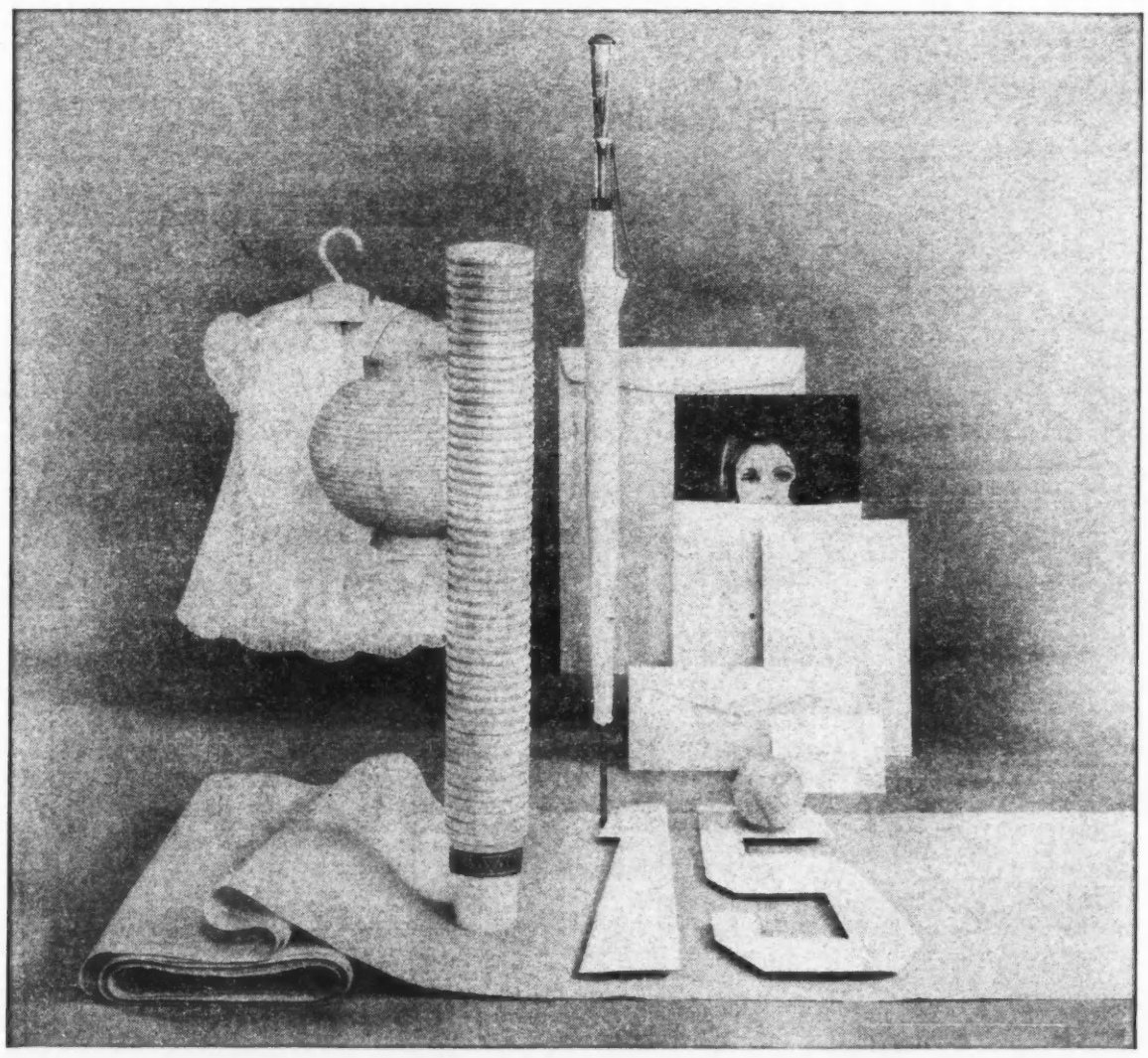
Calcium stearate ctns. c.l.	lb	39	—
ctns., l.c.l.	lb	40	.44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum)			
Calomel NF X powd. 100-lb dms.	lb	5.42	—
Camphene 46° m.p. dms incl. c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb	12½-	—
Camphene, chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene)			
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs	lb	3.63	3.70
Nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots	lb.	.60	.65
tablets, 1-oz. cs	lb.	85	.90
USP, gran., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.59	—
Syn. USP gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb lots	lb.	.60	—
bbls. smaller lots	lb.	.61	—
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.85	—
ctns 500-lb lots	lb	86	—
ctns smaller lots	lb	.87	—
Syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more	lb.	.48	—
Camphor oil, sassafrassy dms.	lb	.35	.55
White dms.	lb	.26	.50
Cananga oil, native, cns.	lb	6.50	7.00
Rectified, cns.	lb.	7.25	-10.00
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs.	lb.	.58	.60
Refd., bgs.	lb.	.65	.67
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.			

Cantharides, Chinese, cs	lb.	1.00	—
powd., bgs.	lb.	1.15	—
Russian, bgs.	lb.	2.00	2.15
powd., bgs.	lb.	2.15	2.30
Capric acid, dms.	lb.	.35½-	.38
tanks	lb.	.33	.34½
Capryl alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works	lb.	.19	—
dms., t.t.l., same basis	lb.	.19½-	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.16½-	—
Sec. 92-99%, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works.	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.23	—
tanks, f.o.b. works	lb.	.19½-	—
Caprylic acid, dms	lb.	.35½-	.38
tanks	lb.	.33	—
Capsicum (see Pepper red).			
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).			
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms	lb.	4.00	—
NF, from African pepper, dms.	lb	4.50	—
Caraway oil, NF, dms.	lb.	3.15	3.40
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs.	lb.	.16	—
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.13	—
Polish, bgs.	lb.	.12	—
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works	lb	1.05	—
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.07¼-	—
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07¾-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½-	—

Carbon black, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾-	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse.	lb.	.13½-	—
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works.	lb.	.07¼-	—
bgs., c.l. works	lb.	.07¾-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.14½-	—
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.06¼-	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse.	lb.	.13	—
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.05¾-	—
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse.	lb.	.12½-	—
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works	lb	.72	—
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb	.79	—
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.22	—
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, 30,000-2,999,999 lbs., dlvd. Metropolitan areas, E	ton.	60.00	-115.00
bulk, 3,000,000 lbs. of more, dlvd., Metropolitan areas, E	ton.	55.00	—
Solid, bulk, wholesale, works	ton.	85.00	—
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points	lb.	.071	—
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.086	.091
5-gal. dms. 30 dms to c.l., same basis	lb.	.131	—
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis	lb.	.161	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.0545	—
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¼-	—
Tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¼-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.10¾-	.11¼

Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.00	4.25
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	4.10	4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots.	lb.	39.00	-42.00
Cardamom seed, bleached "A".	lb	2.95	—
Bleached "B"	lb	2.95	—
Decorticated Alleppey, cs.	lb.	2.85	—
Guatemala, cs.	lb.	2.85	—
Green, Alleppey, bgs.	lb.	2.15	—
Ceylon, bgs.	lb.	2.00	—
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd.	lb.	16.80	—
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd.	lb.	16.90	-17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.70	Nom.
North country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.80	.81
refd., pure, ton lots	lb.	.90	.92
North country, No. 3, Ceara, ton lots	lb.	.72	.74
Ceara, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.83	.84
North country, No. 3, Parnahyba, ton lots	lb.	.73	.75
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., lots	lb.	.83	.84
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots	lb.	1.12	1.14
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots	lb.	1.13	1.15
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.			
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd	gram.	.20½-	—
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works	million units.	.12	—
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd	million units.	.144	—
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, cns	kilo.	57 60	—
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns	kilo.	72.00	—
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram., cns.	kilo.	240.00	—
Carvol, bots.	lb.	5.00	5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.34	.36
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh., bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.56	—
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, works	lb.	.64	—
Casein, imp., inedible, acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, Eastern seaports	lb.	.19¾-	.20¼
New Zealand, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.25	—
Cashewnut shell, liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J	lb.	.22	—
dms. ton lots, same basis	lb	.25	—
dms., dm lots, same basis	lb.	.25	—
Cassella acid, dms, frt. alld., 100% basis	lb	1.44	1.75
Cassia, Padang, "A," bis	lb	.30	—
"B," bls.	lb	.29	—
"C," bls.	lb	.28	—
Korintje "A," bls.	lb	.29	—
"B," bls.	lb.	.28½-	—
"C," bls.	lb	.27½-	—
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).			
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2550-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2650-	—
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2700-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2850-	—
tanks	lb.	.2500-	—
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2500-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2660-	—
tanks	lb.	.2360-	—
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.2450-	—
bgs., ton lots	lb.	.2850-	—
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.3050-	—
No. 1, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2150-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2250-	—
tanks	lb	.1950-	—
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.2125-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2225-	—
tanks	lb	.1925-	—
refd., deod., dms., c.l.	lb.	.2650-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2750-	—
USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2350-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2450-	—
tanks	lb.	.2150-	—
Imported, No. 1, Braz., tanks	lb.	.17⅝-	.17¾
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works	lb.	.15	.15¼
75%, dms., works	lb.	.19	.19¼
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms.	lb.	.44¼-	.46¼
Split, dms.	lb	.37¼-	.38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works	ton	35.00	—
Castoreum, nat., cns.	lb	5.25	—
Syn. cns.	lb	9.00	—
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works	lb.	2 17½-	—
Resub., dms., works	lb	4.29½-	—
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls	lb.	Nom.	
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).			
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic)			
Cedarleaf oil USP XIII cns. dms.	lb.	2.50	3.10
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms.	lb.	.62	.70
Celery seed, French, bgs	lb.	.33	—
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.19	—
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs. ctns., 100-lb lots or more dlvd., E	lb.	.35	.45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.545	.555
27% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd. E	lb.	.595	.609
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.545	.555
38% butyryl content half-second, bgs., dlvd E	lb.	.545	.555
50% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd., E	lb.	.585	.595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose)			
Cellulose gum, pure high vis. bgs., 23,000 lb lots or more works, frt alld	lb	.57	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.59	—
Cerium chloride (see Rare Earth Chloride).			
Cerium chloride 46% dms. dlvd	lb	25	—
Cerium hydrate 74% CeO fib dms., 100-lb lots or more	lb	1.40	—
77% CeO fib dms 100 lb lots or more	lb	1.74	—
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate)			
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb lots or more dlvd	lb	1.85	1.90
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd.	lb.	2.15	—
Cetyl alcohol NF fib cns. c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb	41½	—
fib cns., l.c.l., same basis	lb	43½	—
tanks, same basis	lb	39	—
Extra, cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	48½-	—
fib cns., l.c.l., same basis	lb	50½	—
tanks, same basis	lb	46	—



IT'S A BRIGHTER, WHITER WORLD—THANKS TO CHLORINE

One of versatile chlorine's most valued qualities is its ability to bleach unwanted coloring agents out of such basic materials as textiles and paper.

This bleaching action was discovered shortly after chlorine was first isolated in 1774, by Karl Scheele, a Swedish apothecary. It was first put to work when James Watt, familiar to us as the inventor of the steam engine, applied it to an important Scottish industry—textile processing. Watt suggested chlorine bleaching to his father-in-law, who owned a bleaching works in Glasgow.

As a result of its success in Glasgow, use of chlorine as a bleach soon spread to other textile centers. The textile "drying fields" of Europe, based on the painfully slow technique of prolonged exposure to the bleaching action of sunlight, soon disappeared.

Paper producers borrowed from the textile industry and employed chlorine as a bleaching agent for pulp. Many of the bright, white grades of paper now in common use are possible because of modern bleaching techniques based on chlorine.

As the country's largest merchant producer of chlorine, Columbia-Southern supplies many of the leading textile and paper mills in the United States and Canada. Columbia-Southern is also a major supplier of caustic soda, soda ash, and related chemicals, used by virtually every manufacturing and processing industry.

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A Subsidiary of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company

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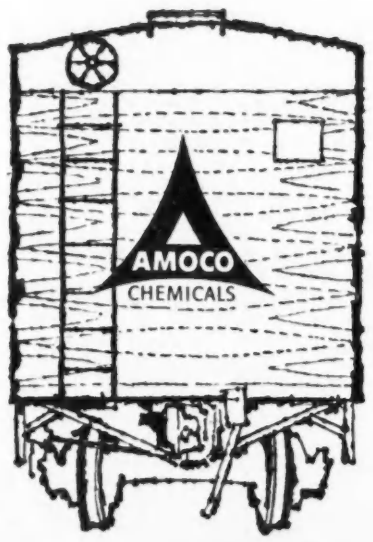
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, bls. lb. 1.25 - —
Roman, cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots lb. 350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).
Charcoal hardwood lump bulk c.l., f.o.b. plant ton 55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton 78.00 -80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton 106.00 - —
25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant ton 87.00 - —
40-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton 84.00 - —
Chenopodium oil NF cns. lb 4.15 - 5.00
Chicago acid paste, bbls. frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech. 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate USP, jars, 1,000-lb lots lb 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb lots lb 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .65 - —
dms. l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb lots, frt. alld. lb. .66 - —
Clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .69 - —
dms. l.c.l. 5,000-10,000-lb lots, frt. alld. lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42% dms., c.l. frt. alld. lb. .16¼- —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
70% dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works, lb. .70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., l.c.l. Metropolitan area lb. .12½- .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.03 - —
tanks, multiple units 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.75
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, purif., c.l. lb. .23½- .25½
dms. l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech. flake, 96-97% dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms. l.c.l. frt. equald lb. .20 - —
2-Chloro-4-aminotoluene tech., liq., dms. frt. alld. lb 1.03 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene fused bbls. lb. 1.38 - —
6-Chloro-2-aminotoluene tech., liq., dms., frt. alld. lb. .66 - —
m-Chloroaniline dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., l.c.l., works, dlvd. to N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works, lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
tanks, minimum 4,000 gals. dlvd. lb. .25 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd. dlvd. & 100% basis lb. .86½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd. dlvd. E lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, tech. paste, dms., frt. alld. lb. .75 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .99 - —
6-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, comil., cyls., 130 lbs., frt. alld. lb 1.07 - —
cyls., 100 lbs. same basis lb 1.08 - —
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis lb 1.14 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c per lb. higher
o-Chlorotoluene, tech., dms., t.l., works lb. .37 - —
dms. l.c.l., l.t.l. same basis lb. .38 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib dms. frt. adjusted kilo 2.75 3.00
Choline chloride, fib dms. frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, tgnt medium blue content 1-15%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .43 - —
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - —
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - —
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Reduced color 25% lb. .20 - —
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .36 - —
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chromic acid, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, dms., 500-2,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .10 - —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 44½- —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb. 45¼- —
Chromium trioxide, NF bots. lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .25 - —
NF yellow broken bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Cinnamic acid, refd. bots. lb 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots. lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. .92 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb. .62 - —
Ceylon, No. "0000," bgs lb. .73 - —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb 36.00 -70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.60 - 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb 8.50 -13.50
Citral, CP, bots. lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Extra, bots. lb. 4.50 - 6.10
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l. lb. .29½- .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
Citric acid, USP, hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l. lb. .27½- .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. per lb higher.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms. lb. .90 - 1.05
Java-type, dms. lb. .85 - 1.25
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 2.30 - 3.70
Civet, artif., bots. lb 13.75 -15.00
Nat., bots. oz. 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 17.50 -21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l. Tenn ton 8.00 -11.00
Clay, ball, imp., airfloated, bgs. c.l., Atl. port net-ton. 42.00 -45.75
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton. 29.50 -35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99% 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs. c.l., works. ton. 10.00 -12.00
Georgia, bgs. l.c.l. works. ton. 15.50 - —
China, dom., airfloated, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 13.50 -14.50
bgs. l.c.l., ex-whse ton. 35.00 -36.00
China, imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me. long-ton. 30.00 -35.00
white, powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock, net-ton. 50.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net-ton. 60.00 -70.00
Cleaners Naphtha petroleum, 105°F Flash, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .145 - —
140°F Flash, tankcars, New Jersey or New York gal. .205 - —
Group 3 gal. .154 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .17 - —
Cleve's acid, tech., mixed, solid, dms., frt. alld. lb 1.05 - —
1,6, tech, solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
1,7, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb 2.20 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs. lb. .40½- —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .42½ - —
Clove bud oil, USP, dms. lb 2.70 - 3.60
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. 1.35 - 1.80
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis. bgs. or fib dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
96.4% low. or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
65% low or medium vis., bgs., or fib dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs. or fib. dms. l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
CMC, purif., high vis. (see Cellulose gum).



AMOCO PANAREZ RESINS

Here are five petroleum resins used in the manufacture of protective coatings, asphalt floor tile, rubber goods, shoe sole stock, adhesives, sealants.

PANAREZ RESINS TYPICAL INSPECTION DATA

PANAREZ Number	3-210	6-210	7-210	9-210	12-210
Type	Reactive	Reactive	Reactive	Reactive	Non-Reactive
Color					
Gardner—1933	10	12	—	14	17
Coal Tar	—	—	7	—	—
Softening Point, °F.	210	215	210	210	210
Iodine Number, Wijs Method	227	147	160	170	85
Specific Gravity, 60/60° F.	1.05	1.11	1.09	1.10	1.05
Density, Lbs./Gal. @ 60° F.	8.75	9.22	9.09	9.16	8.78

PANAREZ Resins are available as solids in strippable steel drums of approximately 435 lbs. net. Also available in flake form in 50 lb. bags.

AMOCO CHEMICALS CORPORATION • 910 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 80, Ill.

CMC—Diethyl Oxalate

CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs. smaller lots same basis, lb. .59 - —
CMC prices W of the Rockies are 2c. per lb lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .39 - —
tanks works gal. 20½- —
Coaltar pitch aluminum, bulk, works ton 44.00 - —
Carbon and indust, bulk, works ton 44.00 - —
Core, bulk, works ton 40.50 - —
Fiber bulk, works ton 48.00 - —
Roofing 140 155°F. Federal Specification RP-381 Type 1, tanks, works ton 41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co., dms dlvd lb 1.04 - —
Cobalt blue genuine 250 lb bbls, dlvd E of Rockies lb 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue prices 1c higher W of Rockies
Cobalt blue imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co., powd., bgs., dlvd lb 1.45 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 99 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb 2.05 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms lb. 71½ - —
Liq. 6% Co. dms lb. 57½ - —
Cobalt metal, 97.99%, dms., f.o.b. carrier lb 1.75 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq. 6% Co., dms. dlvd lb 48¾- —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co. bbls., dlvd. lb. .80 - —
Cobalt oxide black ceramic grade, 72½-73½% Co., kgs., dlvd. E. of Mississippi R lb. 1.33 - —
70-71% Co. kgs same basis lb 1.29 - —
Cobalt oxide prices W of Mississippi R 3c. per pound higher.
Cobalt phosphate powd., 32.1% Co., dms., dlvd lb 1.35 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms. lb. 29½- —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst. 21% Co., dms. dlvd lb. .64 - —
Monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.09 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. 44 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz 17.80 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls lb. .18 - .20
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .60 - .65
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York, lb. .19¾- —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .18¼- —
Refd., deodorized, dms. lb. .26 - .27
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .30½- .33
tanks lb. .28 - —
Double dist. (stripped), dms lb. .31½- .34
tanks lb. .29 - —
Cod oil, dms., spot lb. .08¼- .08¾
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz lots oz 13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz 11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz 10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate USP cns., 100-oz. lots oz 10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP dms. gal 1.40 - 1.70
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 - .25
Blue, bls. lb. .20 - .25
Colchicine, USP, bots oz 29.00 - —
Colchicum root, bls lb. .35 - .45
Colchicum seed, bgs lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Collodion USP, dms lb. .32½- —
USP, flexible, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls lb. .75 - —
Colombo root, bls lb. .16 - .18
Condurango bark, bls lb. .18 - .20
Congo copal gum, No 1, bgs lb. .25 - .26
No 2 bgs lb. .22 - .24
No 3, bgs. lb. 16½- .19
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .55 - —
Copaiba oil, cns. lb. 1.35 - 2.00
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .3655- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .3785- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .45½- 46
Cryst., dihydrate dms., works, lb. .31 - .31½
Cryst., dried, dms., works lb. 39¼- .39¾
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .4135- .4435
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb lots or more lb. .609 —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 —
dms., smaller lots lb. .639 .65
Copper gluconate, dms. lb. 3.20 —
Copper hydrate dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .51¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52¼ —
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis lb. .33 - .36
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt alld lb. .26½ —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .30¾ .32¾
Copper oleate solid 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 —
Copper oxide black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb lots, works lb. .49¼- —
Copper oxide red, 97%, USN Type Red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots lb. .50½- —
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb lots or more, works. lb. .48½- —
Copper quinolinolate 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb. 4.25 - —
10% active quinolinolate, dms lb. 1.14 1.15
Copper resinate, precip, dms., frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1885- —
CP, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.13.25 -15.75
Copper sulfate monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.24.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.24.75 - —
Copper sulfate, tribasic distributors, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.20.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.21.10 - —

Copper undecylenate, dms. lb 2.75 - —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.250.00 - —
Pac., ports, c.i.f. ton.245.00 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots lb. 9.00 -10.00
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .08 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .07½- —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08½- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .13¼- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .05½- —
Refd., salad, dms lb. .1898- .19
tanks lb. .1698- —
Corn oil, acids, dist. dms. lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs 7.30 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs 7.45 - —
Corn syrup 42° Be., non-ret. dms., c.l 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP bots., kilo or more gram. 1.05 - 1.10
Costus oil, bots. oz 6.00 - —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton 62.00 - —
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South East lb. .09½- .09¾
tanks, Valley lb. .09½- .09⅝
tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. .09¼- .09⅜
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .09½- —
Foots, (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .04 - —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .14⅝- .14⅞
tanks lb. .12⅝- —
Cottonseed oil acids dist. dms lb. .16¾ .19¼
tanks lb. 14¼ —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.30 - —
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .90 - 1.00
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF bots, cbys. lb 3.05 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt adjusted gal. .24 - —
Crude, soln 80%, tanks, works, gal. .226 - —
Refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal .38 - —
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c per gallon for straight oil and 20c per gallon for coaltar.
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms., f.o.b. works, dlvd in Metropolitan area lb 1.72 1.77
Hardwood, NF cbys, dms, same basis lb 1.42 1.47
Pinewood, dms, incl. c.l., works lb .0561- —
dms incl., l.c.l. works lb. .0634- —
dms incl. l.c.l. ex whse, New York lb .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
Cresol, tech. 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C. wide distillation range, non-ret. dms c.l frt. alld lb .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
2,97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
29°-29.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
25°-28°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .49 - —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether cns. lb 1.80 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald gal 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same bassi gal. 1.15 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l. same basis gal 1.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imp., meta-para content, 25% or less, f.o.b. works, frt. equald, to competitive points, 50 dms. or more gal. 1.03½- —
less than 50 dms., same basis gal. 1.05 - 1.15
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
Crotonic acid, dms 200 lbs. or more, l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs.14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., t.l., works lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .22 - —
Cuneb berries, NF, bgs. lb 1.00 - —
Powd., cs. lb 1.15 - —
Cubeb oil, cns. lb 12.00 -16.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed Iranian bgs lb. .30 - —
Moroccan, bgs lb. .31 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .27 - —
Cumin seed oil, bots., cns. lb.15.50 -17.00
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N gran. bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton 57.00 - —
Fertilizer, pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton 2.85 - —
Indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.96.00 - —
Indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l. works ton.120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99% tech. dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. 1.02 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.10 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. W of Rockies gal. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .85 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
98%, tech., 40-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works lb. .56 - —
5-39 dms., same basis lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .36 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt alld E lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis, lb. .29½- —
tanks, works same basis lb. .26 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
Cypress oil, bots. lb. 5.30 - —

D

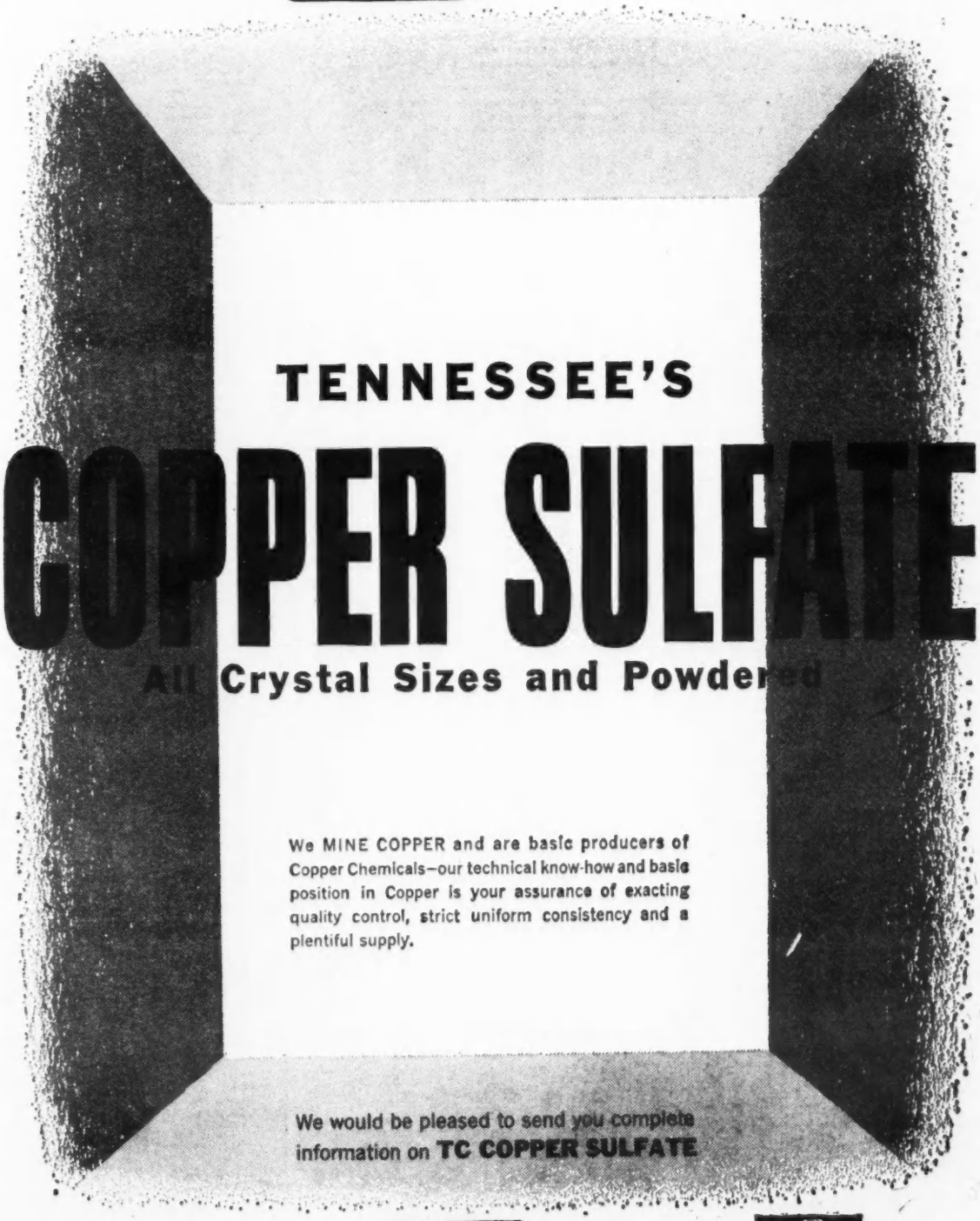
2,4-D tech. bgs. dms. c.l., works, frt equald lb. .40 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms. c.l., works, lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works lb. .42 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia, A E, cs lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu bold bgs. lb .14¼ 16½
nubs and chips, bgs. lb .08½- .09½
black, bold bgs lb .14½- .16½
nubs and chips bgs lb .12¼- .13½
unscraped bgs lb .13 - .14½
Dammar gum, East India, Batu, pale, chips bgs lb .14½- .16
nubs and chips, bgs. lb .09 - .10
Siam, cs lb .30 - .33
Singapore No. 1 bgs lb .36 - 41
No 2, bgs lb .29 - 32
No 3, bgs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs. lb .17 - .19
Dandelion root, bls. lb. .28 - .32
DDD tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs. smaller lots same basis, lb. .25 - —
fib dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
DDVP (see Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate).
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd lb 21 —
Perfume grade, bots lb. 1.60 - 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol)
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .55 - .60
Defluorinated phosphate feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.53.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., works ton.66.25 -71.80
19% P, paper bgs, works, Houston, Tex., c.l., t.l. ton.74.35 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, bbls. lb. .21 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .80½
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .53½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .83
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l. dlvd E. of Rockies gal. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .53 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD23A, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .80½
tanks, same basis gal. .53½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD-35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD-40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas prices are 7c per gal higher
West coast dlvd prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb.15.00 -17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb 6.50 - —

Dextrin corn gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.38 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.53 - —
canary dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.22 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.37 - —
Indust. grade 6-16 mesh, dms., canary light paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.12 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.27 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 8.96 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.11 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs higher
Dextrose, anhyd., coml., bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
Anhyd., special, aluminum foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb. dms 100 lbs.14.70 - —
100-lb. dms. 100 lbs.15.20 - —
Hydrated, coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
USP, dms. lb. .19¾- —
Diacetyl, flavor grade bots lb. 4.30 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms, l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms, c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Diacetone alcohol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .98½- —
dms, l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
o-Dianisidine dry, tech., fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .93 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .94 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .91 - —
Dibromobenzene, bgs, 500-lb lots, lb. .55 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd lb. .65 - —
l.t.l., dms., same basis lb. .68 - —
Food grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .65 —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .63 - 1.10
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .54 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .68½- —
tanks, works lb. .65½- —
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms, c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms, c.l., dlvd, lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, tanks, frt. alld lb. .73 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —
dms. 2,000 lbs. or more same basis, lb. .14½- —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms. c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., or t.l.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
Dicyclopentadiene, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
Dicyclohexylamine dms., c.l., works, lb. .54 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .46½- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
Didecyl phthalate, dms, c.l., works, lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., lb. .26 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis lb. .26½- —
Dieldrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.85 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.90 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .26½- —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47½- —
dms, l.c.l. same basis lb. .48½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .71 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms. c.l. f.o.b. works lb. 42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —

Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29 -	—
Diethyl phthalate, tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis	lb.	.26½-	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.26 -	—
Diethyl sulfate dms. c.l., works	lb.	.19½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.20¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17½-	—
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	2.30 -	—
5-44 dm lots, works	lb.	2.35 -	—
1-4 dm lots, works	lb.	2.40 -	—
N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.83 -	—
Diethylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.52 -	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.53½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.49½-	—
N,N-Diethylaniline dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.57 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.58 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.55 -	—
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.16½-	—
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate)			
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate)			
Diethylene glycol dms., c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.17¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15¼-	—
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52¼-	—
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l. dms., works	lb.	.30¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.32¼-	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.28¼-	—
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.31½-	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.28¾-	—
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24 -	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.20 -	—
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27¼-	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.28 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.25¼-	—
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18½-	—
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.44 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.45½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.41½-	—
Diethylstilbestrol USP bots, 10-kilo lots	kilo.	100.00	147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot	kilo.	110.00	152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms	lb.	1.25 -	—
Digitoxin, USP, bots	gram	4.20 -	—
Diglycol laurate dms	lb.	.32¾-	.34
Diglycol stearate, dms, ton lots	lb.	.26 -	.28
Diglycolic acid bgs. c.l., t.l., works.	lb.	.15½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16 -	—
Dihexyl sebacate dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.66 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.67 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.64 -	—
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works	lb.	1.10 -	1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk	gram	.04 -	.041
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk.	gram	.04 -	.041
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works	lb.	3.45 -	—
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms	lb.	2.53 -	—
tech., dms., 20,000 lbs. or more	lb.	1.11 -	—
dms., 1,050 lbs. to 20,000 lbs.	lb.	1.13 -	—
dms., 150 lbs. to 1,050 lbs	lb.	1.15 -	—
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.14½-	—
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32½-	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.29 -	—
Di-isobutylene dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.10 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.11½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.08 -	—
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½-	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.29 -	—
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., dlvd.	lb.	.25½-	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., dlvd	lb.	.25 -	—
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.62 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.62½-	.63
tanks, works	lb.	.60 -	—
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20¾-	—
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.50½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48 -	—
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms	lb.	3.00 -	4.00
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns	lb.	4.15 -	—
Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate, 55 gal. dms., dlvd	lb.	3.50 -	—
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.225 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	1.235 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	1.20 -	—
70% dms. c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines	lb.	.68½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	.69½-	—
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	.66 -	—
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms.	lb.	1.90 -	2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.29 -	—
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis	lb.	.25½-	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis	lb.	.25	—
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	1.31 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	1.30 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	1.28 -	—
Dimethyl sulfate, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17½-	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16½-	—
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.16½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.17 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15 -	—
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.38 -	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.38½-	—
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.28 -	—
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.35 -	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.35½-	—
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis.	lb.	.28 -	—
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.26 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.26 -	—
N-N-Dimethylformamide, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.32½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.33 -	.34
tanks, works	lb.	.30 -	—
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.75 -	—
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.50 -	—
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.			
m-Dinitrobenzene, 89°C., dms	lb.	.26 -	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.17¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.17¾-	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.17 -	—
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.41 -	—
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily dms.	lb.	.11 -	—
Refd., 63°C., dms.	lb.	.23 -	—
Dioctyl adipate dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.42½-	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.43½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40 -	—
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.27½-	—
dms., l.c.l., frt alld	lb.	.29 -	—
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis	lb.	.25½-	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis	lb.	.25	—
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.61¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.62¼-	—
tanks, works, dlvd.	lb.	.59¼-	—
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l. works	lb.	.30 -	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.30¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28 -	—
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.40 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.41 -	—
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.59 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	gal.	.63 -	—
dms., l.c.l., ex whse.	gal.	.79 -	—
tankcars, works	gal.	.42 -	—
Steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South	gal.	.72 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York	gal.	.91 -	—
tanks, works, South	gal.	.55 -	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)			
Diphenolic acid, 1,000-lb. or more, bgs., works	lb.	.73 -	—
Diphenolic polyether acids, 1,000-lb. or more, bgs., works	lb.	1.00 -	—
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.17¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.19 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16 -	—
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.55 -	.70
Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.51¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.53¾-	—
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.31 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33 -	—
Refd., fused, tanks, same basis	lb.	.28 -	—
same basis	lb.	.28 -	—
Refd. diphenylamine in dms. ½c. per lb. higher.			
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.49 -	—
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.50 -	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP dms.	lb.	5.00	5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17 -	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18½-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.14½-	—
Dipropylene glycol metnyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.20 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
Dithiodibenzoic acid dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.45 -	—
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt alld	lb.	.69 -	—
dms., smaller lots, frt alld.	lb.	.70 -	—
Di-o-tolylthiourea, tech. solid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.55 -	—
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt equald	lb.	.20 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis	lb.	1.00 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works, 100% basis	lb.	1.05 -	—
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt equald	lb.	.134 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.144 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.114 -	—
Dodecylphenol, c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.22 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19½-	—

Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. per pound higher.

BASIC PRODUCERS — TC TENNESSEE CORPORATION — FROM MINE TO FINISHED PRODUCT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All Crystal Sizes and Powder
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TENNESSEE TC CORPORATION

615-629 Grant Building, Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dyes—Ethyl Ether

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:

Blue, FD&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-17.60
No. 2	lb.	15.65	-17.60
Green, FD&C, No 1	lb.	15.65	-17.60
No. 2	lb.	19.60	-22.85
No. 3	lb.	31.30	-35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 1	lb.	5.90	- 7.85
No. 2	lb	3.30	4.10
No. 3	lb	19.60	-22.85
No. 4	lb	5.55	7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1	lb.	9.15	-11.05
No 5	lb	3.30	4.10
No 6	lb	3.30	4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1	lb.	10.50	-10.95
Brown, D&C, No 1	lb	15.65	-16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5	lb.	15.65	-16.10
No 6	lb	15.65	-16.10
No. 7	lb	14.35	-14.80
Orange, D&C, No 3	lb	10.50	-10.95
No. 4	lb	19.60	-20.05
No 5	lb	3.80	4.25
Red, D&C, No 17	lb	10.50	-10.95
No 18	lb	23.60	-24.00
No 19	lb	15.00	-15.45
No 21	lb	3.90	4.35
No 22	lb	10.50	-10.95
No 28	lb	24.15	-24.65
No. 33	lb	17.00	-17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2	lb.	15.65	-16.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Yellow, D&C, No. 7	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 8	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 10	lb.	13.05	-13.50
No. 11	lb.	13.05	-13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Red., Ext., D&C, No. 1	lb.	13.05	-13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1	lb.	10.50	-10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd. No.

11110	Brilliant scarlet BN	lb.	1.70	—
13390	Fast blue SR	lb.	1.30	—
14025	Yellow 2G	lb.	1.18	—
14030	Orange R. extra, conc.	lb.	1.52	—
14645	Chrome black T	lb.	.73	—
14720	Rubine XX, conc.	lb.	1.47	—
15510	Orange V. extra conc.	lb.	.79	—
15575	Orange RR	lb.	.94	—
15620	Fast Red A, conc.	lb.	1.53	—
15705	Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb.	1.07	—
16150	Scarlet 2RL	lb.	1.16	—
16230	Fast light, orange 2G	lb.	1.39	—
16255	Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	1.20	—
17590	Brown PG	lb.	3.00	—

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd. No.

18050	Phloxine 2G	lb.	1.03	—
18055	Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.55	—
18965	Fast Yellow 2G	lb.	2.32	—
19140	Yellow XX	lb.	2.30	—
19555	Yellow NN, conc.	lb	3.67	—
20170	Brown Y	lb.	1.27	—
20470	Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	1.37	—
21010	Brown, RX, conc.	lb.	1.35	—
22240	Scarlet B	lb.	2.60	—
22310	Red FC	lb.	1.45	—
22311	Brown MCW	lb.	1.40	—
22590	Diazo black BHD	lb.	.93	—
22610	Blue 2B, extra conc.	lb.	1.53	—
23500	Red, 4BX, conc	lb.	1.80	—
24410	Sky blue FF, extra, conc.	lb.	1.95	—
24895	Brilliant yellow conc.	lb.	3.11	—
26400	Navy blue 3R, conc.	lb.	1.70	—
26695	Black F, conc.	lb.	2.19	—
26900	Milling Red 3R, conc.	lb.	1.91	—
27075	Neutral black 2B conc	lb.	2.75	—
27720	Gray L	lb	2.08	—
29185	Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb	2.12	—
30015	Diazo black VJ conc.	lb	2.48	—
30235	Black EB, 200%	lb	1.33	—
30045	Yellow brown K extra	lb.	1.26	—
30295	Green BY, conc.	lb.	1.02	—
35660	Brown B	lb.	2.89	—
37565	Naphthol SWF	lb.	1.76	—
40000	Yellow 2G	lb.	1.31	—
41000	Yellow OX	lb	2.45	—
42000	Green V, crystals	lb	2.73	—
42040	Brilliant green G crystals	lb	3.62	—
42090	Blue EG	lb	1.85	—
42100	Milling green 6B conc.	lb	4.78	—
42640	Violet 4BXN	lb	2.25	—
43820	Brilliant blue BBG	lb.	2.44	—
44045	Blue B, extra conc.	lb	3.61	—
45170	Red BX	lb.	4.76	—
50415	Nigrosine SSJ	lb.	1.03	—

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

52015	Blue GXX	lb	2.22	—
53185	Black, GXCF, conc.	lb.	.38	—
58005	Alizarin red SC	lb.	3.31	—
59700	Golden orange GFD single paste	lb.	2.70	—
59710	Flaming orange 6RD double powder	lb.	4.90	—
59800	Dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	2.28	—
59825	Jade green NC supra, double paste	lb.	1.50	—
61570	Alizarin green CG, extra	lb	3.53	—
63010	Alizarin blue SAPG	lb	3.78	—
63615	Alizarin blue black B	lb	3.02	—
69825	Blue BLFD double paste	lb	2.82	—
70800	Brown BR single paste	lb	2.03	—

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb drums dlvd. No.

12140	Oil scarlet BL	lb	1.70	—
12055	Oil orange 7078 V	lb	5.87	—
26120	Oil red N-1700	lb	1.76	—
42535B	Methyl violet base	lb	1.58	—
44045B	Victoria blue base	lb.	4.06	—
50415B	Oil black 8603	lb.	.80	—
61565	Alizarin cyanine green base	lb	6.13	—
	Spirit black RB	lb	3.89	—
	Spirit brown GN	lb	5.30	—
	Spirit orange R conc.	lb	5.87	—
	Spirit red B conc	lb	6.41	—
	Spirit yellow 2R conc.	lb	4.62	—
12055	Spirit orange 7078 V	lb	1.25	—
	Spirit blue THN	lb	5.06	—

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Echinacea root, bls	lb.	1.25	—
Elm bark, grinding, bls.	lb	.30	.32
Powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.50	.55
Select, bundles	lb	75	—
Emetine hydrochloride, USP bots	oz.	48.40	—
Endrin, tech., dms., t.l., dlvd	lb	3.35	—
Eosin red toner, bbls., works	lb	1.85	—
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.98	1.00
hydrous bots 100-oz. lots	oz.	.92	—
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms.,	oz.	.60	.65
Ephedrine sulfate USP cryst., dms.,	oz.	.60	.80
USP, powd., dms.	oz.	.60	.80
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27	—
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).			
l-Epinephrine base, syn. USP, bots. 100 gram lots	gram.	.58	—
Erigeron oil cns.	lb	11.00	—
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	1.00	1.25
Eserine salicylate, bots	oz.	44.00	—
Eserine sulfate, bots	oz.	86.00	—
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., E. States, Minneapolis N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va.	lb.	.18½	—
Wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Ether (see specific product)			
Ethyl acetate nat. ferment 85-88%, dms. c.l. dlvd	lb.	.15	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
tanks dlvd	lb.	.12½	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¾	—
tanks dlvd	lb	.12¾	—
99% dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13	—
Ethyl acetate, syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¾	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12¾	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.58½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.60	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.56	—
Ethyl acrylate dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36	—
dms., t.t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.37	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.34	—
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	20.63	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	20.68	-20.74
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies	gal.	.68	—
dms., t.c.l. same basis	gal.	.73	.79
tanks, same basis	gal.	.52	—
Ethyl alcohol, absolute 200 pf., tax paid, dms. dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	21.75	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	21.80	-21.86
tanks, same basis	gal.	21.59	—
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).			
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).			
Ethyl amyl ketone dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½	—
Ethyl benzoate, bots	lb.	.75	1.00
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.43	—
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.45	—
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.41	—
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.36	—
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., works	lb.	.36¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.34	—
Ethyl butyrate, dms., works	lb.	.85	1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).			
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E	lb.	.73	—
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.75	—
Ethyl cellulose, vis. to. 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld E.	lb.	.68	—
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld E.	lb.	.70	—
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works.	lb.	.20	.22
dms., works	lb.	.18	.20
tanks, works	lb.	.10	—
Ethyl cinnamate, cns.	lb.	3.35	3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.43½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.44½	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.41½	—
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.27	—
Anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns.	lb.	1.01	—
½-lb. cns.	lb	1.09	—
¼-lb. cns.	lb.	1.21	—
Indust., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.15	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.11	—

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A NEW SOURCE FOR

ANHYDROUS ETHYL ALCOHOL

NOW AVAILABLE IN

SPECIALLY DENATURED FORMULAS

AND

JAYSOL® PROPRIETARY SOLVENTS

TENTATIVE SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE UNDENATURED PRODUCT

Purity, Vol. o/o	99.9 Min.
Color, Pt-Co	15 Max.
Sp. Gr. 60/60° F.	0.794 Max.
Acidity, as Acetic, Wt. o/o	0.002 Max.
NVM, Wt. o/o	0.003 Max.
Appearance	Clear and Free of Suspended Matter

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ENJAY

PETROCHEMICALS

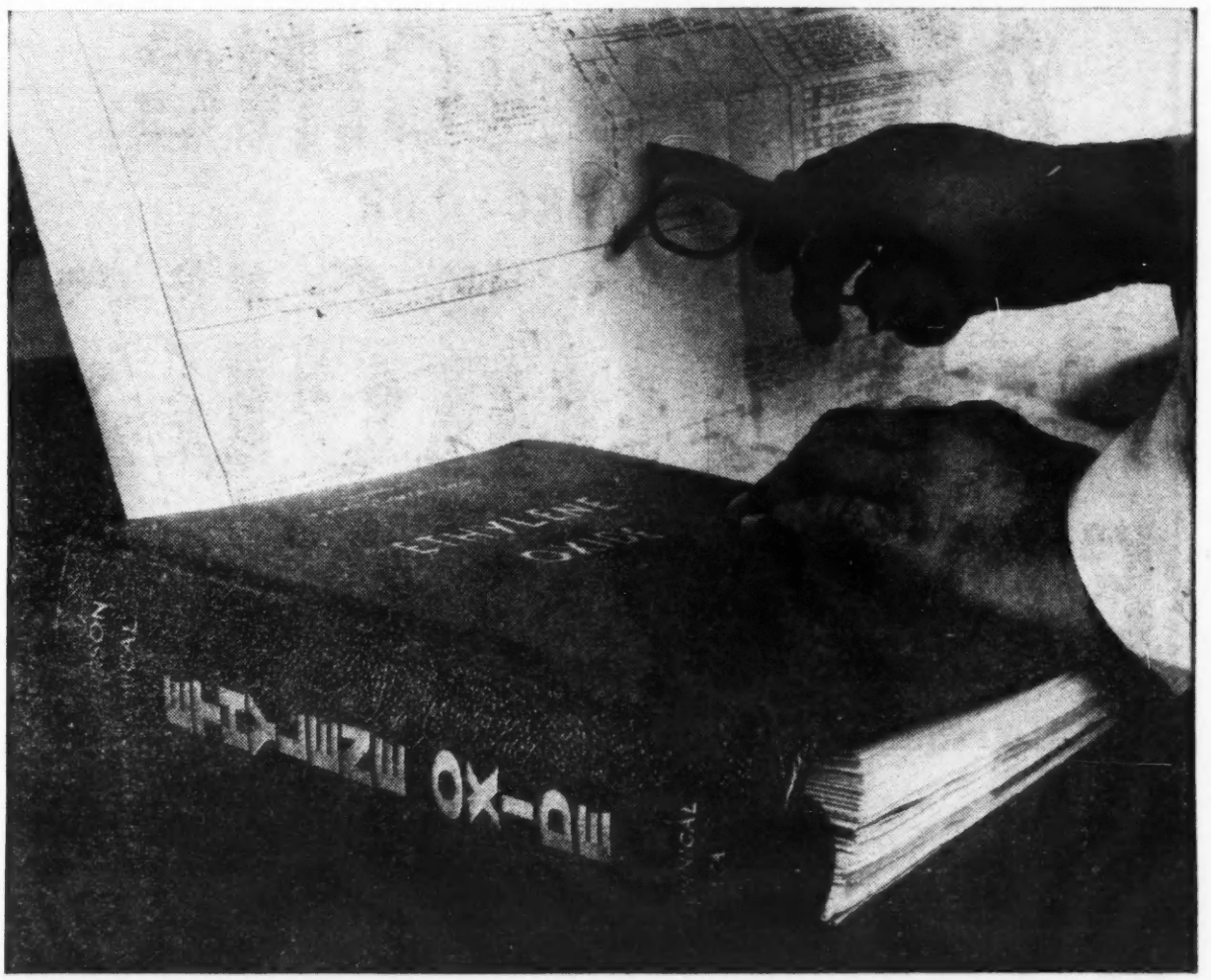
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. 34½- —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E lb. .42½- —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev Ore., Utah and Wash.
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¾- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21¼- —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works lb. 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 - —
dms., t.t.l. frt. equald. lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald. lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 - —
Ethyl oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available, SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd. lb. .46 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .42 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works. lb 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-m-toluidine tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
Ethylbenzene 99% dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethylene, contract, ref'y. gate lb. .0475- .0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- —
dms., t.c.l. frt. equald. lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .28½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20½- —
tanks dlvd., E. lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .33 - .35
Ethylene oxide, dms. c.l., dlvd E. lb. .21½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis, lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots and over lb. 6.75 - —
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. .85 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-75%, dms. lb. .50 - .58
NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms. lb. .58 - .85
Eugenol, tech., dms. lb. 1.45 - —
USP, dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.80
Euphorbia herb, bls. lb. .12 - .15

F

F salt, paste, tech., dms., works lb. 2.30 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton 19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton. higher
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.70
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .14 - —
French, light, bgs lb. .20 - —
Indian, light, bgs. lb. .17 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Yugoslav, light, bgs lb. .16½- —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .07½- —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls. t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
42°Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
USP, cryst., dms., t.l., works lb. .08½- —
Ferric citrate, gran. dms. lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .26¼- —
Ferric oxalate, tech., gran., 50-lb. dm. f.o.b. works E. lb. .89 - —
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble gran. pearls, cs lb. .72 - .75
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms lb. .70 - —
Ferric resinate 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Ferric stearate dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l. works ton 35.25 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton 36.25 - 42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton 33.25 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 - .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .37½- .39½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½- .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, 200-lb. dm., frt. equald lb. 96 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 34.50 - —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .09½- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls. gal. 32.00 - 35.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. 3.40 - 4.64
Fir oil, Canada, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1300- .1350
Kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1530- .1580
Light-pressed, dms. lb. .1150- .1200
tanks lb. .10 - —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .17½- —
500,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast ton 110.00 - —
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast ton 106.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo lots or more gram. .30 - .44
10% feed grade, fib dms., 3 kilos or more kilo 30.00 - 44.00
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms, c.l., dlvd lb. .0670- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0405- —
Formaldehyde, 37% (inhibited 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .0695- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0430- —
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0373- —
Formic acid, 85% cbys., c.l., works. lb. .1570- —
cbys., t.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys., t.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls. lb. .65 - .70
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton 19.00 - —
Calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 20.00 - 21.75
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines, ton 17.50 - —
Fuller's earth, oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 16.30 - 17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 17.50 - 18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l., ship't. point ton 4.50 - 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., 250-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22¾- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd W lb. .13 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb. .23 - —
dms., t.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .20 - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn lb. .175 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .20½- —
c.l., t.l., dms., Memphis lb. .19 - —
dms., t.c.l., l.t.l., Newark, N. J lb. .21½- —
t.c.l., l.t.l., dms., Memphis lb. .20 - —
Fusel oil, ref'd, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
tanks dlvd. lb. .15½- —

G

G salt, bbls. frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 73 - —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls. 1,000 lb lots lb 2.00 —
bbls., smaller lots lb 2.02 2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 1.80 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, dom., bots. oz. 4.75 6.05
Imp., bots. oz. 4.50 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).



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JEFFERSON CHEMICALS

Gelatin, edible, 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .64 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .70 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .74 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .30 - .35
Gentian root bls lb .24 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs lb 30 - —
Powd., bbls. bxs lb 30 - —
Geraniol extra, cns, dms lb 2.00 3.65
Soap grade, dms lb. 1.05 - 1.50
Standard cns. dms lb 2.00 3.40
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns lb.19.00 - —
Bourbon, cns. lb.18.00 - —
Geranium oil Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate, cns lb 1.90 2.70
Ginger oil dist. nots lb.10.50 -14.00
Ginger oleoresin NF from African root, bots lb. 4.25 - 5.00
NF, from Jamaican root, bots. lb. 7.75 - —
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs lb. 16 - —
Jamaican, No 3, bgs lb .32 - —
Nigerian, split bgs lb .13 - —
Sierra Leone, bgs lb .19 - —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech., 50% dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
dms. l.c.l., frt alld. lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13½- —

Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
Glue, bone, green, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16- —
88 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
115 jellygrams bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 2c. higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24½- —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —

Glue, hide, 299-330 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .38 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .46 - —
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 2c higher.
l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, frt alld lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.88 - —
l-Glutamine, bots., 1-9 kilo lots, kilo.150.00 -300.00
Bots., 50-kilo lots kilo.100.00 - —
Bots., 500-kilo lots kilo.75.00 - —
Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification, 88%, tanks, dlvd lb. .20½- .21
nat. crude soapiye 80% tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- .19
Nat., refd., USP CP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30⅞- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31⅝- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .29⅛- —
Nat., refd., USP, CP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .28¼- —
Nat., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .29¼- —
Imp., nat., crude, soapiye, 80%, c.i.f. lb. .19 - .20½
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine)
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).

Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Gramicidin, 1 to 5 kilos, f.o.b. works, gram 4.70 - —
Grapefruit oil, dms lb. 1.95 - 2.50
Graphite, amorp, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
cryst. 88-90% powd., bgs., fib. dms ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
cryst., 90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06 - .06½
Yellow, tanks, dlvd. lb. .04¾- .04⅞
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .13¾ Nom.
dms., l.c.l. lb. .14¾ Nom.
Extra winter, strained, dms. c.l. lb. .16¼ Nom.
dms., l.c.l. .17¼ Nom.
Prime, burning, dms., c.l. lb. .17¾ Nom.
dms., l.c.l. lb. .18¾ Nom.

GREEN PIGMENTS
Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .40 - —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb. 2.10 - 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms. lb. 2.30 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms lb 3.40 3.45
Guaiacwood oil, cns lb. 75 - 1.30
Guar gum, food grade bgs., c.l lb. .38 - —
bgs., 5,000 lbs. or more lb. .39 - —
Indust., bgs., c.l. lb. .32 - —
Tech grade, bgs. lb .30 - .33

GUMS
Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York ton.20.30 - —
Terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis ton.20.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York ton.17.00 - —
Terra alba, imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., l.c.l., ex dock, New York ton.55.00 - —
100-lb paper bgs., ex whse. ton.60.00 -62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .95 - —
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb 2.45 - —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls lb. 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms lb. 2.60 - 3.40
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.50 - —
Hemlock oil, cns lb. 2.55 - 3.00
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .45 - .50
Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .96 - —
Heptane, industrial, tankcars, New Jersey and New York, gal. .20 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .1625- —
Hesperidin, purif., 100-lb. fib. dms., f.o.b., works lb. 8.95 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb.22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb. lots, works lb.23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb. lots, works lb.23.50 - —
Hexachloropnene, dms., 1,100 lbs., or more lb. 1.84 - —
dms., to 1,100 lbs. lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York City lb. .233 - —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .243 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .253 - —
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York City and Philadelphia, lb. 42½- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½- .48¼
Hexane, industrial, tankcars, New Jersey and New York, gal. .20 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .16 - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35¾- —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb.14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. lb.14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 3.25 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 3.25 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .18 - .20
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine hydrate, 65% ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys. lb. 2.92 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys. lb. 3.23 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks, dlvd. zone 1 lb. .27¼- —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.
Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., frt. equald lb. .48 - .56
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride)
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works frt. equald ton.26.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100-lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works frt. equald ton.30.00 - —

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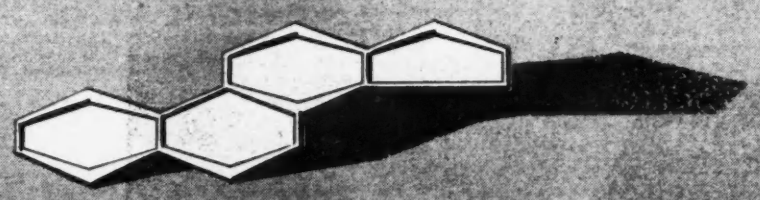

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Today, Syntex continues to serve as an important supplier of hormones and intermediates to the pharmaceutical industry, by continued research and improvements of production methods, and by keeping to the standards of

one
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steroid
hormones
and
intermediates

SYNTEX

Write to: SYNTEX CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC 10 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

Hydrochloric acid, 22°, cbys., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks works frt. equald ton.35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. 15¾ - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - .17¾
Hydrochloric acid, 5-pint bots., extra cs. c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ - —
Hydrocortisone acetate bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.10 - 1.20
Hydrocortisone alcohol bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.10 - 1.20
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 53-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.19.25 - —
53-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.21.00 - —
20-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd 100 lbs.22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.15.50 - —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.
Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms.lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82½ - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .84¼ - —
Hydroquinone, monomethyl ether, dms., t.l., dlvd. lb. 2.59 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. 2.61 - —
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 99%, tanks, works lb. .14 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½ - .32½
cyls. dlvd. W. lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrogen peroxide 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1800 - —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms., Philadelphia and Chicago lb. .11 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va. lb. 073 - —
Hydroxycitronellol, cns. lb. 3.75 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, low viscosity grades, fib. dms., 20,000-lb.lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point, lb. .96 - —
fib. dms., 2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .99 - —
fib. dms., 150 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.02 - —
fib. dms., less than 150-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.12 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose high viscosity grades, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. 1.01 - —
fib. dms., 2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.04 - —
fib., dms., 85 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.07 - —
fib. dms., less than 85-lb. lots same basis lb. 1.17 - —
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots oz. 7.00 - —
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots. oz. 7.00 - —
Hypophosphorous acid, purif. 50% cbys., ton lots, f.o.b. works lb. .85 - —
NF, 50%, cbys., all quantities, same basis lb. .75 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. lb. .75 - 1.05
Indigo (see Dyes coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn).
Indole, CP, bots lb.14.75 -18.25
Inositol, bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. lb. .95 - —
Resub., USP, dms., f.o.b. works lb. 2.00 - 2.02
Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 3.60 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. lb. 4.60 - 5.75
b-Ionone, cns. lb. 4.15 - 6.15
Ipecac root, whole, bgs lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Powd., bbls, bxs. lb. 9.50 -10.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .20 - .23
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .57 - —
bbls. l.c.l. ton lots same basis. lb. .58 - —
bbls. smaller lots same basis lb. .59 - —
Dom., reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .54 - —
Iron blue, imp., British, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots same basis lb. .49 - —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon. Wyo. Utah, Col and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
Iron oxide, brown pure bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .14½ - —
Iron oxide, metallic brown, bgs., works lb. .05¼ - —
Iron oxide Persian Gulf, red, bgs., c.l. works lb. .08¾ - —
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, New York City lb. .14¼ - —
Iron oxide red nat. 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l. works lb. .06¼ - —
bgs. l.c.l. works lb. .06½ - —
Iron oxide Spanish red bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls. l.c.l. ex dock lb. .06 Nom.
bbls. l.c.l. ex whse New York. lb. .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼ - —
Peruvian type bgs. l.c.l lb. .023 - .024
Iron oxide, yellow pure, light lemon shade bgs. c.l. works lb. .12¼ - —
Other shades same basis lb. .12 - —
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt alld E lb. .27½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks same basis lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol cns lb. 1.44 - 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns. lb. .46 - .56
Isobornyl formate dms. lb. 1.20 - —
Isobornyl proprionate dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .35 - —
Isobutyl acetate, solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .15¼ - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .16¾ - —
tanks same basis lb. .12¾ - —
Isobutyl alcohol dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 27½ - —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb. 28½ - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½ - —
Isobutyric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .36½ - —
l.c., t.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.40 - 4.25
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, kilo or more kilo.18.00 - —
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb fib dms., works lb 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. 23½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, comi. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex rety gal. .15½ - —
Isophorone, dms. c.l., works lb. .24½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works. lb. .22½ - —
Isophthalic acid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .152 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .162 - —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½ - —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .68 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .42 - —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 95%, c.l., dem., dlvd gal. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .70 - —
tanks dlvd gal. .44 - —
anhyd., c.l., dlvd. gal. .62 - —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd gal. .72 - —
tanks dlvd gal. .46 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .09½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC), tech., dms., c.l., t.l. works lb 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.03 - 1.25
tanks, works. lb. .99 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .75 - —
450-lb fib dms., l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline dms., works lb. .65 1.25
Itaconic acid, refd. bgs. c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .53½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54½ - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .38½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½ - —

J

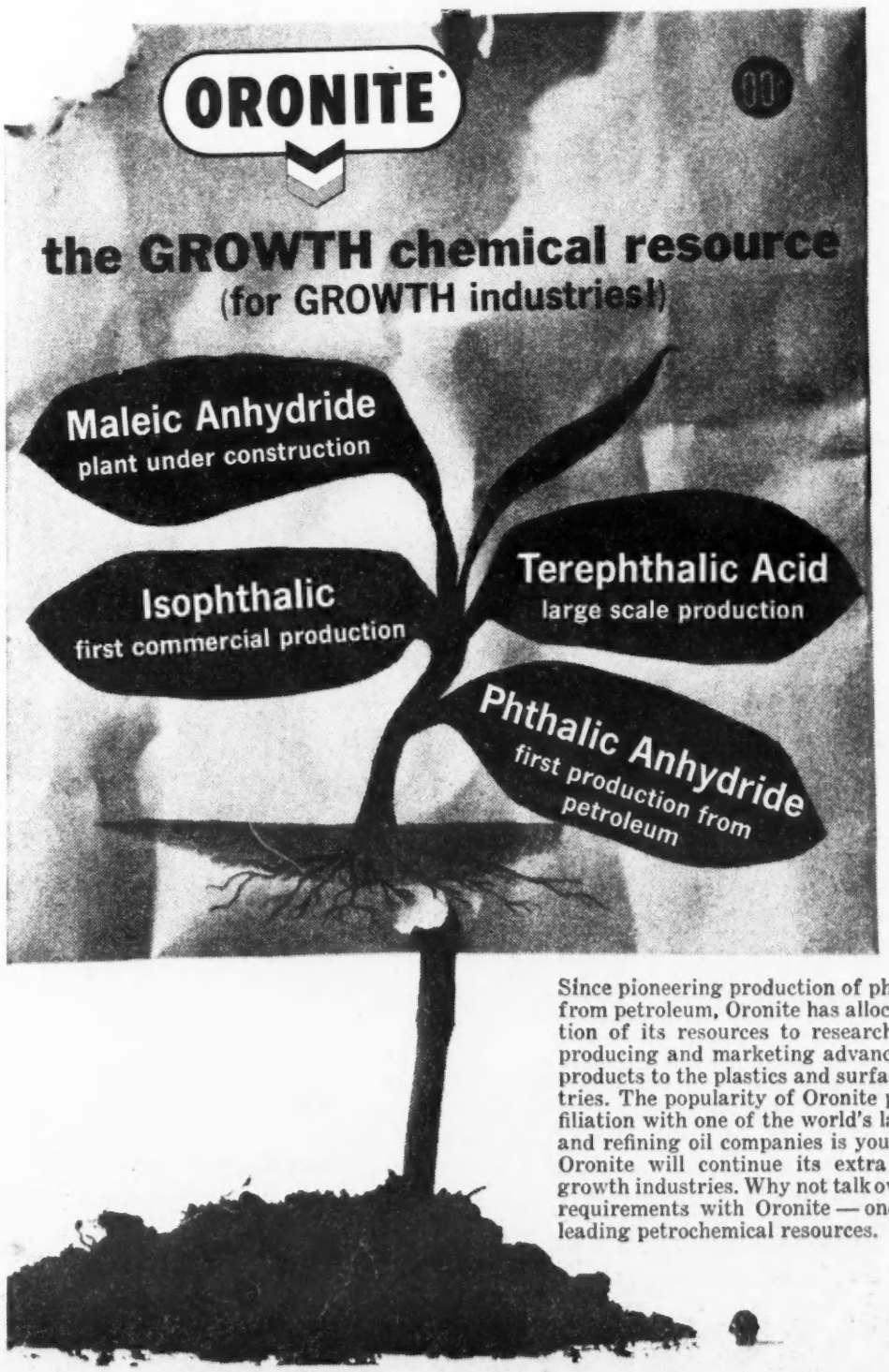
J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb 2.70 - —
Powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.73 - —
Jalap root, NF, bls. lb. .60 - —
NF, powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .70 - .75
Japan wax, cs lb .27 - .29
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Juniper berry oil, NF, bots. lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Twice rectified bots. lb 3.25 - —
Juniper tar oil NF dms lb .42 - .60
Juniper wood oil, tech., cns. lb. .38 - .53

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. .10 - .12
NF, colloidal, 50-lb. bgs lb. .15½ - .17½
Karaya gum No. 1, NF powd. bls lb. .45 - .48
No. 2, powd., bbls. lb. .40 - .42
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .37
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .13 - .15

L

L acid, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 140°F-200°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .20 - —
Group 3 gal. .15125 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .16 - —



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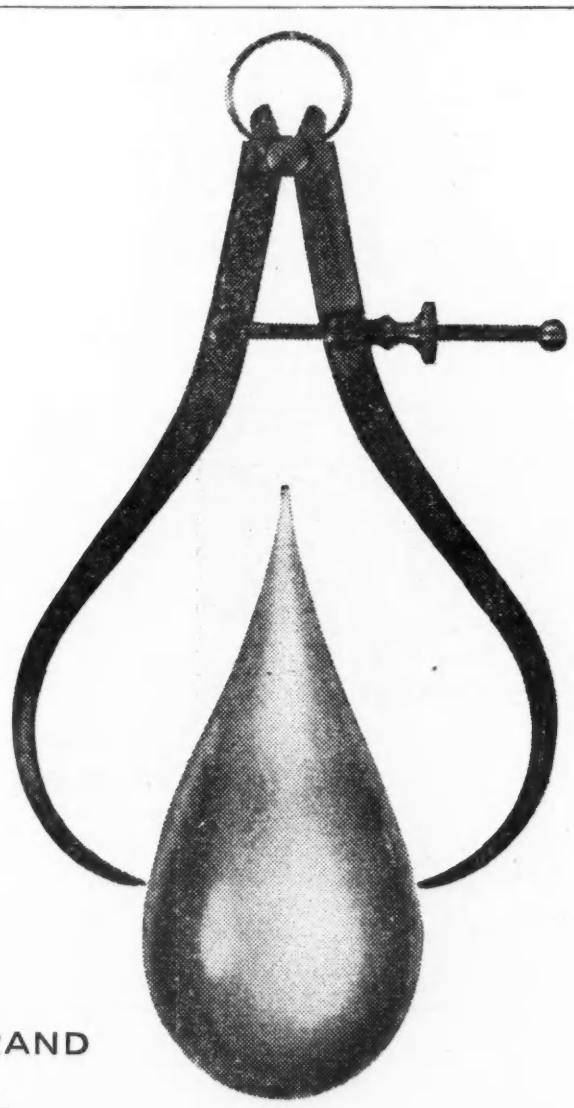
Lacquer Diluent—l-Lysine Monohydrochloride

Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 200°F-240°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey or New York	gal.	.20	—
Group 3	gal.	.14125	—
Houston, Texas	gal.	.16	—
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls	lb.	.1985	—
dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.1985	—
bbls, dms, 20 or more, frt. equald	lb.	.2035	—
bbls, dms, 5 to 19 frt equald	lb.	.2085	—
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald.	lb.	.2135	—
80%, bbls., c.l., dms., frt. equald.	lb.	.3335	—
bbls, dms, 20 or more, frt. equald	lb.	.3385	—
bbls dms 5 to 19 frt equald	lb.	.3435	—
Lactic acid, 80%, bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald	lb.	.3485	—
Plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works	lb.	.2740	—
bbls 20 or more works	lb	2790	—
bbls 5 to 19, works	lb	2840	—
bbls 1 to 4, works	lb	2890	—
80%, bbls., c.l works	lb	4625	—
bbls 5 to 19 works	lb	4725	—
bbls 1 to 4 works	lb	4775	—
Tech 44% bbls, c.l. works 100 lbs		12.45	—
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		12.85	—
USP 85% chys.	lb	.85	—

Lactose, crystalline edible, bgs., 23,000-lb lots, frt equald	lb.	.14	—
bgs., 6,000 lb lots, frt equald	lb.	.14½	—
bgs., 2,000 lb. lots, frt equald	lb.	.14¾	—
bgs., 200-lb lots, frt equald	lb	.15¼	—
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c higher.			
Lactose, terment grade bgs., c.l., works	lb	08½	—
USP, reg., fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.21½	—
fib. dms. 2,000-lb lots, frt. equald	lb	.22¼	—
200-1,880-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.22¾	—
USP lactose in bags ½c to 1c lower			
Lactose, USP spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.18½	—
bgs. t.l. frt equald	lb	19	.19¼
Lady's slipper root, bls	lb.	3.00	3.50
Lake C red toner alizarine, bbls, works	lb	1.25	—
Lamp black, bgs. c.l., works	lb	.16	.45
Lanolin cosmetic, dms., works	lb	.27	.29
USP, anhyd, dms., works	lb	.24	.26
USP, hydrous, dms., works	lb.	.23	.25
Lard, cash, dms, Chicago	lb.	.08¼	—
Lard oil (see Grease oil).			
Larkspur seed, bgs	lb.	.40	.45
Laurel leaf oil, dms, cns	lb	9.75	12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls	lb.	.70	—
Lauric acid, pure, dms	lb.	.38½	.41
tanks	lb.	.36	.37
Lauryl alcohol, bots.	lb	2.00	2.50

n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works	lb.	.65½	—
dms., t.t.l., works	lb.	.66	—
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms.	lb	1.10	1.50
Abrial, dms.	lb	1.00	1.50
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb.	.55	.60
Ord., bls.	lb.	.20	.25
Select., bls.	lb.	.90	1.00
Lavender flower oil, USP, French 35-37% ester, cns	lb.	1.85	4.00
40-42% ester cns	lb	5.00	7.75
Spike, Spanish, cns	lb	2.20	3.00
Lead acetate, NF cryst., gran., powd., bbls	lb.	.34½	—
White, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.25½	—
gran., bbls.	lb.	.26½	—
powd. bbls.	lb.	.26½	—
Lead arsenate acid powder, dealers, 3-50 lb. bgs or any quantity, frt alld. on $150 or more	lb.	.30¼	—
1-lb bgs. same basis	lb.	.47	—
Lead, blue, basic sulfate bbls. c.l., shipt point, frt alld.	lb.	.17	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate)			
Lead chloride dms.	lb.	.52	—
Lead iodide NF V jars	lb	3.82	—
Lead linoleate fused, 26% Pb dms.	lb.	.38	—
Lead metal prime, pigs, New York	lb.	.12½	—
St. Louis	lb.	.1230	—
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.1385	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1485	—
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb	.19¼	—
24% Pb. dms., dlvd.	lb.	.24¼	—
Solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.31¾	—

Lead nitrate, bbls.	lb.	.14¼	.26¼
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.29¾	.34¼
Lead peroxide, tech, powd., bbls	lb.	.45	.50
Lead phthalate, dibasic dms., works.	lb.	.41	—
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.1425	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.1525	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1445	—
bbls, l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1545	—
Lead, red, 98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1460	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1560	—
Lead resinate precip, 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.40¼	—
Lead salicylate normal dms, works.	lb	48	—
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).			
Lead silicochromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfrs. point, frt. alld	lb.	.20	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.21	—
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).			
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms	lb	.15	—
24% Pb. dms	lb.	.21¼	—
Solid, 30% Pb. dms.	lb.	.23¼	—
Lead, white basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt pt. frt. alld	lb.	.18	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt. frt. alld	lb.	.16½	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
Lead, white basic sulfate bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld	lb.	.17	—
bgs. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
Lecithin, edible, tech, bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14	.15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.15	.16
unbleached, non-ret dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	.14
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis	lb	.14	.15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, 100-lb. fib dms., works	lb	7.70	—
Lemon oil, USP Calif cns., dms.	lb	3.10	3.50
Messina, cns.	lb	3.75	5.00
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms.	lb.	1.95	—
dl-Leucine, dms., works	lb	12.25	15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls.	lb.	.13	—
Powd., bls.	lb.	.15	.16
Whole, bls.	lb.	.09	.10
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns	lb	2.75	3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under ammonium or sodium lignin sulfonate)			
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E.	ton.	14.25	—
Chemical, hydrated bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	17.25	—
Chemical, spray, bgs c.l., same basis	ton.	18.25	—
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge.			
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns	lb.	5.90	6.75
West Indian, cns	lb	6.50	7.00
Expressed, West Indian, cns	lb	7.75	8.75
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).			
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms.	lb	2.90	3.75
Syn., 98-100% dms., works	lb.	3.20	3.60
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms.	lb.	2.75	3.40
96-98%, dms.	lb.	3.25	—
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works	lb	3.40	—
Lindane, 25% formulation to distributors dms., frt alld	lb	1.35	1.50
Lindane tech. to formulators dms. 1-2,000 lbs dlvd	lb	2.40	—
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Without leaves, bls	lb.	.42	.45
Linseed meal, expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills	ton.	75.50	—
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis.	ton.	67.00	—
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York	lb.	.1760	—
dms., l.c.l., New York	lb.	.1850	.1925
tanks, f.o.b., Minneapolis	ton.	.1490	—
tanks, New York	lb.	.1511	—
tankwagon, New York	lb.	.1561	—
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.			
Linseed oil, acid, dist., dms.	lb.	.2110	—
Water-white, cns.	lb.	.2410	—
Litharge, coml., powd, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.1375	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1475	—
Lithium aluminum hydride, lump, dms, works	lb.	33.00	39.00
Lithium benzoate, dms.	lb	1.65	1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., bgs., works, frt. equald	lb.	2.60	—
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb	1.29½	—
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd	lb	1.30	1.20½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld	lb.	.67	—
dms., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.73	—
dms., smaller lots same basis.	lb.	.79	—
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots	lb.	1.23½	—
Tech, anhyd., dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld	lb.	.87	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.88	.92
Lithium citrate, NF dms, ton lots.	lb	1.50	—
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd	lb	2.15	—
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd.	lb	2.18½	—
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd	lb	2.23½	—
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb lots or more works	lb	9.50	—
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld	lb.	.72	—
dms. l.c.l. frt alld	lb.	.73	—
Lithium manganite dms., works	lb.	.95	1.05
Lithium nitrate tech., dms., 100-lb lots	lb	1.15	1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms.	lb.	1.60	1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works	lb	1.10	1.20
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works,	cb.	.47½	—
dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.48½	—
dms., less-ton lots, works	lb.	.53½	—
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	1.15	1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works	lb.	1.15	1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works	lb.	.98	—
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works	lb	1.50	—
Resinated, bbls., works	lb.	1.47	—
Lithopone, ord. bgs. c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.08¼	—
bgs. t.c.l. dlvd E	lb.	.09¼	—
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11	—
bgs., t.c.l. dlvd.	lb	.12	—
Lobelia herb bls.	lb.	.55	—
Lobeline sulfate, bots., 50-oz. lots, works	oz.	30.00	—
Locust bean gum powd. bgs	lb.	.38	.40
Lycopodium, ex.	lb.	3.25	3.50
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, 25-lb dms	lb.	4.95	—



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Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., 76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.
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M

Mace, Blauw, No. 1, bls.....lb. 1.90 • —
No. 2, whole, bls.....lb. 1.65 • —
siftings, bls. .....lb. 1.60 • —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 9.75 -12.25
Magnesia, calcined, tech. bgs., etns., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28¾- .30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28¾- —
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesia, calcined, tech., heavy, 85%, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Luning, Nev. ton.39.50 • —
91%, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton.49.50 • —
95%, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton.59.00 • —
USP, light, bgs. .....lb. .36½- .37½
USP, heavy, bgs. .....lb. .36¼- .37½
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton.86.23 • —
Chemical grade, deadburnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash. ....ton.46.00 • —
Magnesium bromide, cs., jars .. lb. .95 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt equald lb. .11 • —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .11½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald .. lb. .13½- .14
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ... lb. .13½- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .14 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald ... lb. .15 • .16
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92%, flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 • .15
Hydrous, 99%, flake, bgs., c.l., works..ton.55.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton.65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b works E lb. 1.42 • —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works lb. .24½- .25½
Magnesium tauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½- —
dms., t.t.l., frt. alld..... lb. .23½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .21½- —
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 • —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼- —
sticks, cs. works frt. alld. on carlots lb. .59 • —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .29 • —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 • —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10¼- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works. ..... 100 lbs. 2.90 • 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 • —
bgs, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 • —
bgs, smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 3.35 • —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 • —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots ..... lb. .40 • —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots ..... lb. .45 • —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisicilate 7c. per lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls. works lb. 5.30 • —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .89 • —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .92 • 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37¼- —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.lb. .25 • —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies.....lb. .22½- —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per. lb. higher.
Malic acid, tech., dms. ..... lb. .50 • —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 • —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb. 2.40 • 2.50
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .40 • —
Manganese acetate, dms., dlvd... lb. .35 • —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms. lb. .23¼- —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb. lots and more, works lb. .11 • .16
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .21¾- —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .23½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works ton.148.00 • —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., same basis ..ton.144.50 • —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms. same basis ton.152.50 • —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Manganese gluconate, dms. ... lb. 1.34 • —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 • —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 • —
Manganese linoleate, liq. 4.35% Mn. dms lb. .35¾- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn. bbls lb. .41¼- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .34 • —
dms., ton lots, dlvd E. ..... lb. .36 • —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E. lb. .38 • —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn. dms., frt. alld lb. .29¾- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn. dms lb. .25¼- —
Precip., 6½ 7% Mn. dms.... lb. .33 • —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd S. E. ton.97.50 • —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd S. E. ton.104.50 • —
Manganese tallate, 6%, dms. ... lb. .26 • —
Manila copal gum, C, bgs. ..... lb. .35 • .39
DBB, bgs. ..... lb. .25 • .28
DK, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks.
DK, dust bgs. ..... lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. ..... lb. .20 • .24
WS, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 • —
fib. dms. to ton lots, works lb. .62 • —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .65 • —
Marine pitch, dms. ..... lb. .04¼- .08
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....lb. .29 • —
Menadione, USP, bots. .....gram. .044 - .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf..lb. .07 • —
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 6.20 - 6.75
Japanese, cs. .....lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Syn., USP, racemic, cns.....lb. 4.50 • —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 • —
bgs., fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 • —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 • —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 • —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.98 • —
USP, gran. or powd., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works..lb. 4.78 • —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms lb. 6.84 • —
Mercuric iodide red, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works..lb. 7.72 • —
Mercuric oxide, red., NF IX, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works. lb. 5.97 • —
tech., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 5.77 • —
Mercuric oxide, yellow, NF, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis.lb. 6.14 • —
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots .. lb. 5.58 • —
bbls. smaller lots..... lb. 5.60 • —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide, yellow, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works..lb. 8.22 • —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask.212.00 -214.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic arid, dms., works .....lb. .57 • .73
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m- Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, frt. equald. lb. .42½- —
dms., smaller lots, frt. equald. lb. .43 • .73
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .40 • —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .83 • —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l. or t.l. min., dlvd gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... gal. .61½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .35 • —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .30 • —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., f.o.b. terminal gal. .29 • —
Methanol, syn., zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l., min., frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... gal. .65½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd., Metropolitan area gal. .39 • —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min. dlvd. gal. .34 • —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb.21.75 • —
Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb.27.25 • —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine hydroxy-analogue, (calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt. alld. .... lb. 1.10 • —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.16 • —
dl-Methionine, fib dms., frt. alld., 50-lb or more lb 3.50 • —
Feed grade 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.55 • —
Methyoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs.. lb. .66 • —

ONE LABEL — *First Grade Only*

ONE PRICE — *That Saves You Money*

. . . and Perfect Performance for *Every* Purpose!

M. C. P.

Pure
Unadulterated
California

LEMON OIL

U. S. P.

An *Exclusively First Grade Lemon Oil* . . . Cold Pressed in California . . . and *Packed by the Producer* to Assure Highest Quality

For nearly 30 years, Mutual Citrus Products Co. has been cold-pressing California lemon oil for distribution by others. Now, M.C P. LEMON OIL is being *prepared and packed* under the M.C.P. label. There is only *one label* and *one* quality — *the highest* — for M C.P. LEMON OIL. Yet, M.C.P. LEMON OIL costs you *less* . . . while providing a product that is unsurpassed for flavor, purity, and dependability . . . for *every* purpose.

Produced and Packed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS COMPANY

Since 1928 Growers and Processors of Citrus Products

Distributed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS CO.
424 South Atchison Street, Anaheim, Calif.

R. D. WEBB & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Methyl abietate non-ret dms., c.l., dlvd zone 1 lb. .21½- —
non-ret dms. t.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret dms., c.l., dlvd zone 1 lb. .23½- —
non-ret dms., t.c.l., same basis, lb. .24 - .24½
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W Va., N C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St Paul and Minneapolis, Minn; St Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S C. and Penn.
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., t.c.l., E of Miss., frt alld gal. 62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld E gal. 60 - —
dms t.c.l. frt alld E gal. 76 - —
tanks frt alld E gal .51 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.
Methyl acrylate dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, lb. .39 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb 40 - —
tanks dlvd lb 37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol)
Methyl amyl acetate dms., c.l., dlvd E lb 17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb 18½- —
tanks dlvd E lb 14½- —
Methyl amyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb 17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb 18½- —
tanks dlvd lb 14½- —
Methyl amyl ketone, dms. works lb. 1.05 - —
N Methylaniline tech tanks frt alld lb. .60 - —
Methylanthranilate, cns. lb. 2.25 - 3.00
Methyl benzoate cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
Methyl bromide service organization prices 40 to 375 lb cyls, large lots, frt allo lb 62 - .66
Methyl cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50 lb bgs c.l., works lb .82 - —
50-lb bgs., 2,000 lb lots and more, same basis lb .89 - —
50 lb bgs smaller lots, frt alld on 100 lbs lb 1.05 - —
Standard vis. (15,400 cps.) 50-lb. bgs. c.l., frt alld lb. .69 - —
50 lb bgs. 2,000 lb lots and more, same basis lb 76 - —
50 lb bgs smaller lots, frt alld on 100 lbs lb 79 - .81
Methyl chloride indust. cyls., frt. equiv alld lb 22¼- —
tanks multi unit, same basis, lb. .16¼- —
tanks single unit same basis, lb. .12¾- —
Methyl chloride refrigerator mfrs. cyls. dlvd lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men, cyls. dlvd lb 67¾ —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1 Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate cns lb 1.55 - 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 15 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb 16½ —
tanks dlvd lb 12½ —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine dms. c.l., works lb 45 - —
dms. t.c.l. works lb 45¾- —
tanks works lb 43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms lb .35 - .40
Tech non-ret dms., any quantity works lb .10 - —
tanks, works lb .07 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs. c.l., works lb .21 - —
100-lb multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min 23,000 lbs., works lb 21½- —
100-lb multiwall paper bgs., t.t.l., works lb. .23 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate bots 26.00 - 31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate fib dms lb 1.90 - 2.00
Methyl ionone standard cns. dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.85
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl Amyl alcohol)
Methyl isobutyl ketone dms., c.l., dlvd lb .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb 18½ —
tanks dlvd lb 14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt equaid with Belle, W Va lb 31 - —
dms. spot cars lots, same basis lb 31½- —
tanks, same basis lb 29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone cryst., cns lb 2.45 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Methyl parathion tech. 80% dms., frt alld E lb .84 - —
Methyl parathion prices 2c per lb higher in West
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb fib dms lb 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate dms. t.l., frt alld lb 60¼ —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb 62½ .67½
Methyl testosterone USP 100-gram bots gram No Prices.
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls, dlvd E of Rockies lb 2.80 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —
Methyl violet prices 1c higher W of Rockies
Methylene blue, fib dms., 100 lb. lots, frt adjusted lb 3.25 - —
Methylene chloride, tech straight or assorted, dms., c.l., cf, t.l. dlvd lb .13½ —
dms t.c.l. t.l. dlvd lb. .15¾ —
Tech., tanks, 4,000-gal. min., dlvd, lb. .12¼- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., dlvd, lb. .13¼- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32 C., m.p., dms works lb .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone 5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica dry grd., paint, plastic 100 mesh bgs c.l. works lb .04 - —
roofing 20 to 80 mesh works lb .03 - —
Mica wet grd., biotite bgs c.l., works, frt alld E lb 06½ —
bgs t.c.l. ex whse lb 07¼ —
paint or facg. bgs., c.l., 325 mesh works frt alld E lb 08¼- —
bgs t.c.l. ex whse or freight alld E lb .09 - —
rubber bgs., c.l., works, f.t. alld E lb. .08 - —
bgs. t.c.l. ex whse or frt alld E lb 08¾ —
Mica, wallpaper bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
bgs., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
Mica, wet-grd. w. of Miss. ½c higher; W of Rockies 1c higher.
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech. 50-65 vis., non-ret dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .62 - —
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - —
tankcars refy gal. .46 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .46 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .47 - —
135-138 vis. non-ret dms. c.l., same basis gal. .69 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .53 - —
145-155 vis. non-ret dms. c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .80 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .59 - —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
non-ret dms. t.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .61 - —
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .34 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .39 - —
tankcars, refy gal .63 - —
USP, 300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal 89½ —
tankcars, refy gal 68½ —
Mineral orange American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1550- —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .1650- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tankcars, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
New York gal. .265 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .25 - —
Regular, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12675- —
Houston, Texas gal. .145 - —
Mink oil, dms lb. 2.75 - —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene)
MNPT maroon toner, bgs., c.l., works lb 6.30 - —
Molasses blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .09¾- .10
tanks, New York gal. .14½- .16
Molybdated orange, bbls. lb. .49 - —
Molybdenum metal powd. 80 or 200 mesh, cns., works kilo 7.84 - —
325 mesh cns., works kilo 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide purif., dms., works lb 1.15 - —
Tech. chemical dms. works basis Mo content lb 1.48 - —
Tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.47 - —
Molybdic acid, 85% dms. works lb 1.05 1.15
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .965 —
dms., c.l., dlvd lb .995 —
tanks, dlvd lb .96 - —
Mononitrotoluene dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .59 - —
tanks, same basis lb .55 - —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb .55 - —
dms., t.c.l. works lb .56 - —
tanks, works lb .54 - —
Monochloracetic acid purif (see Chloroacetic acid, mono)
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt alld or dlvd E lb .10½ —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb 11½ —
tanks, same basis lb 08¾ —
Monoethanolamine dms. c.l. dlvd E lb 27½ —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb .25 - —
Monoethylaipnanaphthylamine (see N Ethyl-a naphthylamine)
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., dlvd E, 100% basis lb .38½ —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd E 100% basis, lb 40 - —
tanks, dlvd E, 100% basis lb .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine)
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb .33½ —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb .31 - —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., t.c.l. frt equaid., 100% basis lb .20 - —
tanks, 100% basis lb .26 - —
30-33% soln., cns., c.l., frt. equaid., 100% basis lb. .36 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt equaid., 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt equaid, 100% basis, lb. .26 - —
40% soln., dms., frt. equaid., 100% basis lb. .23 - —
dms. t.c.l. frt equaid., 100% basis lb. .30½ —
tanks, frt. equaid, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Monopentaerythritol tech bgs., c.l., dlvd E lb. .31 - —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .32 - —
Monopotassium glutamate dms., 1,000-lb lots, frt alld lb 3.05 - —
dms. 100-lb lots same basis lb 3.25 - —
Monosodium glutamate dms. 100 lbs., dlvd lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Montan wax, Calif., refd. bgs lb. .27 - .28
imp., crude Bohemian, bgs. lb .22 - .24
German, bgs lb .26 - .27
Morphine, cns. oz 12.40 -12.80
Morphine acetate, anhyd. cns oz 9.95 -10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns oz 9.90 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns oz 9.90 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns. oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb 4.40 - 4.90
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb 4.60 - 5.10
cns., 25-lb. lots lb 4.70 - 5.20
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.26 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 1.40 - —
Mustard seed, Danish yellow, bags. lb. .11½- —
Montana, yellow, bgs lb. .10½- —
Oriental, bgs. lb. .08 - —
Mustard oil, syn. bots. lb. 1.60 1.85
Myristic acid, bgs lb. .31 - .33
tanks lb. .30½- .32
Myrrh gum, cs. lb. .55 - —

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent Naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha).
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
Group 3 gal. .1.3875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .155 - —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equaid lb. .04¼- —
78°, tanks, same basis lb. .05 - —
Imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .09½ Nom.
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equaid lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- —
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
bbls. t.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Naphthol, ITR, red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.00 - —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Neville and Winther's acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 6-amino acid (see S acid).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid)
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
a-Naphthylamine, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine tech. flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see J acid).
Naringin, fib dms lb 8.50 -
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms lb. .29 Nom.
20° cold test, dms lb. .23 Nom.
30° cold test, dms lb. .27 Nom.
Neocinchophen, USP dms., frt. adjusted lb 7.00 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib dms. 1-kilo basis activity gram .25 - —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram .30 - —
Tech., fib. dms gram. .13½- —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots. lb 425.00 -575.00
Tunisian bots. lb 400.00 —
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.45 - 2.85
Neville and Winther's acid dms., frt. alld lb 1.30 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide)
Nickel acetate bbls. dlvd lb. .68½- .75½
Nickel carbonate, bbls. dlvd lb. .78¼- .85¼
Nickel chloride bbls. dlvd lb. .37 - .45
Nickel formate, bbls. ton lots, frt. alld lb. 72 - .73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb .74 —
Nickel nitrate, dms., frt. alld lb. .31½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls lb. .85 —
Green, bbls. lb. .84 - —
Nickel sulfate bgs. c.l. dlvd lb. .28 - —
bgs. t.c.l. dlvd lb. .28½- .36
Nicotinamide, USP 50-kilo dm. frt. adjusted kilo 8.00 - —
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms. frt. adjusted kilo 8.00 - —
Nicotine sulfate 40% dealers, 50-lb. dms. frt alld lb 1.20 - —
40% manufacturers 500-lb dms., frt. alld lb 1.05 - —
Nicotinic amide USP (see Nicotinamide)
Niger seed, bgs lb .10¼- —
Nikethamide chys lb 5.00 - —
Nitric acid 36° Be., chys., c.l., works E 100 lbs 5.75 - —
chys. t.c.l. works E 100 lbs 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be., chys., c.l., works E, 100 lbs 6.25 - —
chys., t.c.l., works E, 100 lbs 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be., chys., c.l. works, E 100 lbs 6.75 - —
chys., t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be., chys., c.l., works, E, 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
chys. t.c.l. works E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 63%, HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumer, chys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
chys. extra, t.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
5-pint bots. extra cs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol tech. paste, dms., frt alld lb. .99 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb 1.15 - —
Paste dms. frt. alld. 100% basis. lb 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline flaked dms. t.l. frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms. t.l. frt alld lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb 1.25 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms. frt alld lb. .445 - —
o-Nitroanisole, tech., tanks frt alld, lb. .36 - —
p-Nitroanisole, tech. solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .72 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb .63 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb .64 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼; ½ ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .37¼- —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- .40½
18-20, cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .40½- .42½
250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .46
Spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls, c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
bbls., t.c.l. same basis lb. .44 - .46
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
bbls. t.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - .45
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-p-cresol, tech., dms., dlvd, lb. .88 —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .26½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .22½- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equaid., N unit. 1.28 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 4.50 Nom.
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works unit-ton 3.10 - .50
Nitromethane, dms. t.l. dlvd E lb. .25 - —
dms. t.t.l. dlvd E lb. .25½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls. frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equaid lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E of Rockies lb. .23½- —
dms. t.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
2-Nitropropane dms. c.l., frt. alld, E of Rockies lb. .18½- —
dms. t.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb higher.
m-Nitrotoluene, tech., dms. frt. alld lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene dms. c.l., frt. alld, lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l. works lb. .28 - —
flake, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lz. .28 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine dms. lb 1.25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms. c.l., frt. alld, lb. .22 - —
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .19¼- —
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.
Nutmegs, East Indian, whole bgs. lb. 1.36 - —
West Indian, bgs lb. 1.45 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns lb 9.50 -12.75
West Indian, cns lb. 9.50 -12.75
Nux vomica, bls lb. .20 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. .20 - .22

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms lb. .43 - .55
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J gal. .20 - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .43½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd, Zone 1 lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .41 - —
Octyl alcohol, perfumers' grade, bots lb 1.60 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech, (see 1-Octanol, tech.)
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .22½- —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Octyl phenol in dms. 1½c higher

OILS

Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, Eq., dms lb. .21 - .21½
tanks lb. .19½- —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .17½- .20
tanks lb. .15 - —
S. d., dms lb. .16¼- .18¾
tanks lb. .13¾- —
Oleo oil, extra, dms. lb. .13 - .13½
Oleostearine, cns. lb. .12 - .12¼
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming)
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs. lb. .13 - .20
Tears, cs. lb .22 - .50
Olibanum oil, bots. lb 5.00 7.65
Extra fine, bots lb 8.00 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms, spot, duty-paid gal. 2.20 - 2.30
Olivine, crude, works ton 12.00 —
20 mesh, works ton 15.00 —
100 mesh works ton 20.00 —
Opium, USP, cns oz 19.20 -19.45
gran., cns. oz 21.65 -21.90
powd., cns oz 21.65 -21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazil-tan cns. dms lb No stocks.
California, cns., dms lb. .73 - .90
Florida, cns., dms. lb. .53 - .60
Messina, cns lb 3.25 5.00
West Indian, bitter, cns. dms lb 2.50 3.25
Sweet, dist., cns., dms lb. .60 —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .18 - .20
Sweet lb. .28 - .30
Origanum oil, Spanish, cns lb 1.80 2.30

ORANGE PIGMENTS

Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Orris root, Florentine, bgs. lb .55 —
powd., bbls, bxs lb .65 - —
Verona, bls lb .25 - —
powd., bbls, bxs lb .45 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).

Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline)
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol)
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol)
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene)
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline)
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol)
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine)
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenylphenol).
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol)
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base)
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine)
Ouabain USP bots.. gram 3.00 - 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs..... lb. .65 - .67
Refd., pure, bgs..... lb. .71 - .73
Oxalic acid, bgs. dms. c.l., works. lb 18 18½
bgs. dms., 10,000-lb lots, works lb 18¼ 18¾
bgs. dms. smaller lots, works. lb 19¼ 19¾
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, pigment manufacture, dms., frt. alld. lb. .912 - —
Dyestuff manufacture, dms., same basis lb. 1.03 - 1.14
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb lots, works. lb 4.75 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works lb 4.92 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms. ..... lb. .14¾- .15¾
Tanks ..... lb. .1210- —
Palm oil acid, dist., dms..... lb 15¾ 19¼
tanks ..... lb 13¾ 14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns. ..... lb 3.45 3.75
Papain, powd., bots ..... lb. 5.50 -10.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn. USP, cns. 25-oz to 100-oz lots oz 5.00 —
cns., smaller lots oz 5.05 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns., oz 7.10 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian, bgs ..... lb .34 - .35
Hungarian, bgs. ..... lb 32 - —
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb 50 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. ..... lb .34 —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid)
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine m-sulfonic acid)
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline)
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine)
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldenyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol)
Paracresol (see p-Cresol)
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. ..... lb 1.35 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F ASTM tanks, refy. lb. .0655- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM,, tanks, refy lb. .0765- —
125°-127°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
130°-132°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0795- —
132°-134°F., ASTM tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0765- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin)
Paraformaldehyde 91% flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .12 - .13
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse. lb. .1715- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse .... lb. .1765- —
USP-X, fib dms., c.l. ..... lb. .19 - —
fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots .... lb. .20 - —
fib dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11¼- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene.
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine)
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol)
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol)
Parathion, ethyl, dms. frt. alld. lb. .84 - —
Parathion prices 2c per lb higher in West.
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide)
Paris green, dealers 100 lb dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
Passion flower herb, bls..... lb. .45 - .50
Patchouli oil, imp. cns ..... lb. 4.80 5.25
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil)
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.00 - —
Peacock blue price 1c higher W of Rockies.
Peanut meal, 45% old process, bgs., f.o.b., mills ton. 64.00 Nom.
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills lb. .16 - —
Refd., dms. ..... lb. .21¼- .21½
tanks ..... lb. .19¼- —
Pectin, dom. NF citrus, powd. bbls. lb 2.05 2.06
Dom., tech., powd., 150 jelly grade, bbls lb. 1.28 - —
Imp., Danish, bbls. ex whse lb. 1.28 - —
Pelargonic acid, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
ton lots, same basis ..... lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .25 - —
Penicillin potassium cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .021 - .024
Penicillin procaine cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .021 - .024
Pennyroyal oil USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.25 - 3.10
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt equald lb .21 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb 32½- .39
Pentachlorophenol in dms 1c higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32 - —
Pentaerythritol, di-and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 4.00 - —
Pepper black, Malabar, bgs ..... lb. .78 - —
Lampong, bgs. ..... lb. .80 - —
Red, Funtuas, bgs ..... lb. .31 - —
Japanese, Hontoka, bgs.... lb. .34 - —
Santaka, bgs. ..... lb. 31½- —
Sudanese, bgs ..... lb 36 - —
White, Muntok, bgs ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Peppermint leaves dom. USP bls., dms lb .76 - .75
imp. USP bls lb .85 —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms .... lb. 4.00 - 4.60
Redist., USP, dms. ..... lb. 4.25 - 5.25
Perchloroethylene dms. c.l. or t.l., dlvd lb .13½ —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11¾- —
tanktruck 1,000 gal min. dlvd. lb. .12¼ —
Peri acid dry bbls frt. alld lb 1.60 - —
Paste, bbls frt alld lb 1.55 - —
Peru balsam, dms ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Persic oil USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil South American cns. dms lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Petrolatum cream dms. c.l. refy lb 08125- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb .10125- .11375
tanks refy ..... lb 03875 —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07125- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb 09125- .10375
tanks, refy lb 04875 —
Lily white, dms. c.l. refy ... lb .08625 —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb 10625- 12
tanks refy ..... lb 06735 —
USP snow white dms. c.l. refy lb 09125 —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb .11125- 125
tanks, refy ..... lb .06875- —
USP, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07125- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb .095 - .10375
tanks, refy ..... lb. .04875- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt petroleum)

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret dms. c.l., works lb .16½ - 18¾
non-ret dms l.c.l works lb .17½ - 19
tanks, works lb 14½ - .17
50-55%, sulfuric content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb .16 - —
non-ret dms l.c.l. works lb 17 - —
tanks, works lb 13 - —
o-Phenetidine dms c.l. frt alld. E lb .91 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb 93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb 1.05 - —
dms. same basis lb 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol USP dms. 100-lb lots lb 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital)
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%) non-ret dms frt alld E of Rockies lb. .16¾ —
non-ret dms l.c.l. same basis, lb. .17¾ —
tanks same basis lb. .14¾ - —
Phenol, 82-84% (cresol 16-18%) non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
non ret. dms. l.c.l. same basis, lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
30°C, or above, tar dist., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret dms. l.c.l. same basis, lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .18½ - —
dms. same basis ..... lb. .20½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16½ - —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, 250-lb dm. 2,000 lbs. frt. alld. lb. 1.30 - —
250-lb. dm., same basis .... lb. 1.35 - —
Phenothiazine drench fib dms. t.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib dms. t.t.l., same basis lb .47 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib dms. t.t.l. same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots. lb. 2.35 - —
100%, bots. ..... lb. 4.00 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst. cns. lb 1.25 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms works lb. 27.00 -37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib dms 200-lb lots dlvd E. lb. 3.45 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .41 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .42½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., fib. dms., 100 to 1,000 lbs., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, tech., dms., works lb. 1.55 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .77 - —
Phenylethyl acetate bots. ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb 1.14 - 1.50
Standard dms. lb 1.10 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 20,000 lbs. or more frt alld lb. 1.50 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. 1.70 - 1.85
Phenylethylphenyl acetate bots. lb 4.00 - 4.25
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb dms. lb. 1.43 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb 1.80 - —
fib. dms. smaller lots, dlvd E lb 2.10 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs. c.l., works lb. 38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. 43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. 23¾ - 26
nubs, bgs. ..... lb. 33¼ - 37
seeds, bgs. ..... lb. 20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. ..... lb. 22¾ - 23
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works ..... lb. 17.75 - —
Tech., fib dms., works .... lb. 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner)
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works .... lb. .15½- —

Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports New Orleans ton. 48.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l. mines, short-ton. 4.798 - —
68-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short-ton. 5.148 - —
70-72% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short ton. 5.728 - —
74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short ton. 6.628 - —
76-77% b.p.l. c.l. bulk, same basis short ton. 7.518 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.37 per bbl. and labor at $1.59.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, chys. c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
chys., t.c.l. same basis. 100 lbs. 7.23 - 7.73
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
80%, chys., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
chys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 - 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
NF, 85%, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
chys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l. works lb. .55 - —
dms. smaller lots, works lb. .56 - .57
White (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
dms. t.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt equald lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l works lb. .13½- —
dms. t.c.l. works lb 14½ 15½
Solid, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. 11½- —
dms t.c.l. works lb .12¼ 13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1375- .1473
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .1475- .1675
Phosphorus sesquisulfide dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride dms., c.l., works lb 14 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb .15 - —
tanks, works lb 12½- —
Phthalic anhydride bgs. c.l. works, frt equald lb. .17 - .19
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .16½ - .18½
Phthalimide 97.98% dms., frt. alld lb 65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue full strength, bbls dlvd E of Rockies lb 2.90 - —
Pesinated, bbls, same basis lb 2.75 - —
Water dispersable bbls., same basis lb 1.52 - —
Phthalocyanine blue prices 1c higher W of Rockies
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb 3.35 - —
Resinated, bbls lb 3.00 - —
Water dispersable bbls lb 1.71 - —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W of Rockies
Phthalosulfacetamide, fib dms., 1,000 lb lots or more lb 5.00 - —
NF fib dms ..... lb 5.20 —
a-Picoline dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
dms. t.c.l. works frt equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb .415 .422
b-Picoline 98% dms t.l. works. lb 1.05 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis .... lb. 1.15 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .95 - —
b,g-Picoline 5°C dms. c.l., works lb. .32½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb .33 - —
g-Picoline, dms., f.o.b., works lb 1.60 - —
tanks, t.l. same basis ..... lb 1.50 - —
Picric acid, NF bbls lb .85 - —
Tech bbls lb .44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz 5.25 - —
Pilocarpine nitrate USP bots, vials oz 5.15 - —
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs ..... lb. .68 - —
Mexican, bgs ..... lb .57 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF dms. ... lb 3.75 - 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, crude, cns .... lb 2.10 - 2.48
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., t.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
dms. t.c.l. ex whse New York. lb. .173 - —
Steam-dist., dms., ex whse., New York lb. .185 - —
dms., dlvd lb. .188 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)
Pinetar oil, coml. dms., c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms., c.l. ex whse New York. lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .046 - —
NF, rectified, dms., incl., t.c.l., works, South lb. .40 - —
dms., t.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .41½- —
Refd., dms., incl., t.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., incl. t.c.l., ex whse New York lb. .36½- —
Pink root, bls lb 1.75 - —
Piperazine, anhyd., dms., c.l., , frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
dms, t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.85 - —
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.23 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate 44%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. .86 - —
dms., 200-900 lbs., frt. alld lb. .89 - —
Piperazine phosphate, 42% dms., 1,000 lbs. or more frt. alld. lb. 1.06 - —
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., dms., frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Piperonyl butoxide dms. dlvd E lb 4.50 - 5.05

PITCHES
Pitch quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works ..... oz. 82.00 -85.00
Pleurisy root, bls ..... lb .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF dms. ... lb. 15.60 - —
Poke root, bls lb .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bots., bulk, 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .56 - —

Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms 20,000-lb. lots, works lb .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000 lb lots, works. lb .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb .47 .49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000 lb lots, works. lb .42 —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb .44 —
dms., smaller lots, works lb .47 .49
Pontianak copal gum chips bgs lb .28 —
Nubs, bgs lb .37 .40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. ... lb No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. ..... lb. .22 —
Danish, bgs. ..... lb. .20½ —
Polish, bgs ..... lb .20 —
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb. .17½ —
Potash, caustic liq. 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs 3.70 —
reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
Potash, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
dms. t.c.l. works 100 lbs 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF 200-lb dm., f.o.b works E lb. .31 - —
Potassium bicarbonate USP, gran. dms lb .22 - —
USP, powd., dms lb .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs. t.c.l. works lb .18½ 19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms. ¾c higher
Potassium bitartrate, NF, gran., powd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
100-lb. bgs. 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt., same basis lb. .38 —
100-lb. bgs. smaller lots, same basis lb. .40 —
Potassium borohydride powd., dms., works lb 16.00 22.00
Pelletized postassium borohydride $1.25 per lb higher in 1,000-lb lots
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb .50 —
dms., smaller lots, works lb .52 .62
Potassium bromide USP gran. bbls, kgs lb .39 .40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls dms lb .20 —
Dom., tech. powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 .23
Dom., calcined, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 —
Dom., hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
bgs., t.c.l. works 100 lbs 8.15 —
Potassium chlorate cryst., dms. c.l., works lb 12¼ —
dms. t.c.l. works lb 13½ 14½
Powd., dms. c.l., works lb 12¾ —
dms. t.c.l. works lb .14 15
works lb 12¼ —
NF, cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .18¾- —
NF gran 25 lb meas dms lb .36 —
NF powd dms., 2,000 lbs or more works lb 17¼ - —
Potassium chloride indust., 99.9% KCL bulk c.l. works ton 29.00 - —
bgs. c.l. works ton 33.50 - —
99.5% KCL bulk c.l. works ton 27.00 - —
bgs c.l. works ton 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms. ..... lb. .20 - .22
USP, gran. dms lb .21 .23
USP, powd. dms lb. .24 .26
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)
Potassium chromate tech., dms., works lb .50 .51
Potassium citrate, NF gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b works E lb. .43 - —
powd. 250-lb dms same basis. lb. .46 - —
Potassium cyanide, dms 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 42½ —
dms. 2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works lb. .43 —
dms., smaller lots works lb .44 .44½
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb .50 - —
dms., smaller lots works lb .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb 24½ - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - —
Potassium fluoborate fib dms., c.l., works lb .30 - —
fib dms t.c.l. works lb .31 —
Potassium fluoride, dms. works lb. .37 .38
Potassium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b works E lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms lb 2.10 2.30
Potassium hydroxide tech (see Potash caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb dms 1 to 100 dm. lots lb .33½ .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms. 1,000 lbs lb 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide USP, cryst., gran., or powd., 250-lb dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.40 - —
Potassium manure salt, 22% K2O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .17 - .1705
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .18 - —
Powd., dms. ..... lb. .27 - —
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works, unit-ton. .34½- .36½
bagged, 60% minimum K2O, same basis ton. 25.60 -26.60
Gran., bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .35 - .37
Potassium muriate, bagged, 60% minimum K2O, same basis, ton. 25.90 -27.10
Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.
Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs 17.00 —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs 18.00 -19.00
NF, gran. bgs. 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 9.50 —
bgs. smaller lots .... 100 lbs. 11.00 -12.00
Potassium nitrate, NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
bgs. smaller lots .... 100 lbs. 12.00 -13.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., powd. 300-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .32 - —

Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton 219.50 - —
dms. ton lots ex whse ton 311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots ex whse ton 316.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher

Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .19 .20

Potassium permanganate coml., kgs., works lb. .25 .33
USP, dms., works lb. 29 - .35

Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .18 .21

Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb 15½ 18½

Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide)

Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide)

Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be., 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm lots or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —

Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 40.5° Be., 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm lots or more works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —

Glass grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.30 -18.15
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.80 —

Soln., 29° Be., 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5-dm lots or more, works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —

Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb .09½ 10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c per lb higher.

Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld., E lb. .780 - .853

Potassium sulfate, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works, unit-ton .67½- .69½
Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.
Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month

Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
NF VII, gran., dms lb. .18½- —
NF VII, powd., dms lb. .16 .17

Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate)

Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .98 - .98
Tech., dms., works lb .77 - .79

Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb .16¾- —

Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40%K₂SO₄ and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton 13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton 14.00 - —

Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., 250-lb dms., c.l., f.o.b. works E lb. .42½- —
250-lb. dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
250-lb. dms., same basis lb. .43½- —

Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib dms., works lb 39 - 40

Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib dms., c.l., works lb .50 —
fib dms. l.c.l., works lb .52½ 55

Pregnenolone, bots. gram No prices

Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram No prices

Procaine hydrochloride USP dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 2.25 - —
dms 100-500 lb lots lb 2.95 3.15

Progesterone, USP, bots. gram No prices

Progesterone acetate bots gram No prices

Propenyl guaethol, dms lb 24.30 -27.00

b-Propriolactone, non-ret, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .89 - —
non-ret, dms., l.c.l., l.c.l., same basis lb.c .90 - —
tanks, same basis .87 - —

Propionic acid, syn. pure, dms., c.l., works lb .23¼ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .24¼ —
tanks, works lb .20¾- —

n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb .12¼ —

n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .14 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb .15½ —
tanks, dlvd. lb .11½ —

n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000 lb lots, works lb 3.90 4.40

p-Propyl-p-hydroxybenzoate USP, dms lb 2.30 2.40

Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo 55.00 —
bots., smaller lots kilo 55.10 -55.30

n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 1.24 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 1.255 —

Propylene dichloride, consumers dms., c.l., dlvd E lb .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .0995- —
tanks same basis lb .07 —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher same basis

Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —

USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —

Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb .18½ —

Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14½- —

Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .30 - .35
Blonde bgs. lb .18 .20
Husks, bgs. lb. .42 - .45

Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine 0 ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb .03½- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb .05½- —

Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb .03½- —
fine, bgs ton lots lb .04 —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton 60.00 —
fine, bgs ton 60.00 -70.00

Pumpkin seed, bgs lb .25 .26

Pyrethrins, syn (see Allethrin)

Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb. .50 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb. .71 - —

Pyrethrum liquid, 20:1 basis 12 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base, dms., works gal 9.60 9.80

100:1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms., works gal 45.90 -46.90

Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20% dms., works lb.11.00 -11.35
purif., 20%, dms., works lb.11.00 -11.35

Pyridine, denat., dms c.l., works and frt equald gal 2.77 - —
dms l.c.l. same basis gal 2.80 - —

Refd., 2°, non ret, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —

Pyridoxine hydrochloride USP, 500-gram bots., dms., f.o.b. works, kilo. 175.00 - —

Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton 5.00 6.00

Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)

Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).

Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls. lb 3.17 3.25

Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb dms. lb 3.50 - —

Pyroxylin, USP bots. lb 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .10 - —

Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)

Quince seed, bgs lb 1.15 1.50

Quinidine sulfate, USP, ens oz. .74½ .77

Quinine, NF, ens, 100-oz lots oz. .34 Nom.

Quinine bisulfate, USP ens oz. .27½ .29

Quinine hydrochloride, ens oz. .23 - .26

Quinine sulfate, USP, ens oz. .23 - —

Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt equald lb .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms frt alld., 100% basis lb. .68 - —
Powd., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. 1.08 - —

Rapeseed oil, dms lb. .14¾- .15
tanks lb. .12¾- —

Rare earth chloride, 46% dms., dlvd lb. .25 - —

Rare earth, oxalate, NF, 45-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.15 - —

Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls. dms lb 1.00 - 1.20

Red carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).

Red oil (see Oleic acid)

RED PIGMENTS
Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).

Reserpine, cryst. bots gram 1.25 - —

Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb .77¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .77½- —
USP, powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —

Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb 2.50 - —

Rhatany root, bgs lb. .14 - .16

Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb 6.00 - —

Tungstated, PTMA works, kgs lb 6.60 - —

Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb.42.00 -51.00
Synthetic lb 14.00 -16.00

Rhubarb root, india whole bgs lb. .25 - —
powd., bgs. lb .25 - —

Riboflavin, USP, fib dms., kilo or more dlvd kilo 36.00 - —

Riboflavin, USP, readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo.150.00 - —

Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium fib dms., kilo or more dlvd kilo 104.50 - —

Rice bran oil, clarified, dms. l.c.l. tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14½- .15
lb. .12½- —

Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids, split)

Rochelle salt (see Potassium sodium tartrate).

Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing)

Rose oil, nat, Bulgarian bots oz. 72.00 —
Turkish bots oz. 55.00 -58.00

Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, ens., dms lb .97 1.20

Spanish, tech., ens., dms. lb. .50 1.20

Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market)

Rotenone, fib dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —

Resin, 25-45% fib dms. works, unit lb. .12 - —

Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. 03½ —
bgs., ton lots same basis lb. 04¼ —

Rubber solvent, petroleum, 115°F-245°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
Group 3 gal. .13875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .155 - —

Rue oil, bots. lb 2.75 3.00

Rutin, NF fib dms., 10 kilo lots kilo.13.00 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots kilo.13.50- —
fib. dms., 1 kilo kilo.14.00 - —

Ryania, 100%, powd. bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works lb 3.25 - —

Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. 42 44

Saccharin, calcium, fib dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb 2.50 - —

USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.40 - —

dms., smaller lots lb. 1.50 - —

USP, powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —

dms., smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —

USP, powd., insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.43 - —

dms., smaller lots lb. 1.53 - —

Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1785- .1830
tanks, Atl. Coast lb. .1585- —

Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins oz. 25.00 - —

Safrol, dms. lb. .70 - —

Sage, Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Greek, ens. lb .16 - —
Italian, ens. lb. .18 - —

Sage oil, clary, bots. lb.20.00 -30.00
Dalmatian, ens. lb. 3.25 - 3.60
Spanish, ens. lb. 1.25 - 1.75

Sal soda (see Soda sal).

Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant, frt. equald lb 1.23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 1.25 - —

Salicylamide, 100-lb dms lb 1.05 - —

Salicylic acid, crude, fib dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld lb. .37¼ —
fib. dms. l.c.l., frt. allowed on 100 lbs or more lb. .38½ —

Sublimed, tech. fib dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd lb. .39¼ —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .43½ —

USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .50½- —
200-lb fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .52½ —

Salicylic acid, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .52½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs. lb. .55½- —

USP, powd., 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .57½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .60¼- —

Salol, NF, gran., bbls, kgs. lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c per lb higher

Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 1.09 - —

Salt, table vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs. c.l 100 lbs. 1.34 - —

Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.28.00 - —

Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)

Sandalwood, E. Indian, chips, bgs. lb. .65 - .66
powd. fib. dms. lb 75 - 76

Sandalwood oil, ens. lb.16.00 -17.50

Sarcosine, tech., tanks, f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. 1.03 - —

Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks

Sassafras oil, artif., dms. lb. .43 - —
Nat., dom., dms lb. 1.45 - 2.15

Savory oil, ens lb. 4.75 - —

Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .85 - —
Powd. bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis, lb. .85 - —

Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.13.00 - —

Sebacic acid, CP, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .69½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .71¼- —
Purified, bgs., c.l., works lb. .65½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .67½- —

Seidlitz mixture, fib dms. 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .31 - .32

Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 7.00 - —

Senega root, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.25

Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .22 - —
siftings lb. .18 - —

Senna leaves, Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. lb. .22 - —
No. 2, bls. lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bls. lb. .14 - —
pods, bls. lb. .28 - —
powd. bbls., bxs. lb 17 - —

Serpentaria root, bls. lb. 6.50 - —

Sesame oil, USP, dms lb .38 - .39

Sesame seed, Colombian, bgs. lb. .15½- —
Lebanese, hulled, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled, bgs lb. .21½- —
nat., bgs. lb. .14 - —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs lb. .16 - —

Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.

Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —

Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 - .39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots, lb. .34 - .37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .32 - .34
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.

Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .48 - —
tanks, works gal. .25 - —

Sienna, pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- .18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .17

Silica, amorpn., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse, ton. 45.00 -55.00

Hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh., bgs. c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l., works ton.25.00 - —

99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.20.00 - —

Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works lb. .17 - —

Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .91⅜- —

Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz lots, oz. .94¾- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .95¼- —
bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .96¼- —

Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 3,000-oz. lots oz. .67¼- —
dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .67¾- —
bots., 250-500-oz. lots oz. .68¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher

Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
Strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —

Snakeroot oil, Canada, ens lb.40.00 -43.00

Snapbark, crushed, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Powd., bls. lb. .35 - .40
Whole, bls. lb. .20 - .25

Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100-lbs 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —

Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —

Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
liq. 50% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50% rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73% sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis, 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs 4.80 - —

Soda, sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works,, bgs. smaller lots, works 100 lbs 2.50 - —
100 lbs 2.80 - —

Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —

NF, 60% gran., dms., c.l., works, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
lb. .17½- —

Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dom., 300 lbs. or more lb. 1.02 - —

Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more frt. adjusted lb. 1.90 - —

Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .27 - —

Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dms., any quantity, f.o.b. works lb. .40 - —

Sodium arsenite, 90% pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, dms., ton lots or more works lb. .27½ —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb .18 .19

Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo dms., f.o.b. works kilo.10.00 - —
10-kilo dm., same basis kilo.10.35 - —
5-kilo dm., same basis kilo.10.75 - —
1-kilo bot., same basis kilo.11.00 - —

Sodium benzoate, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
USP, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .38 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .45 - —

Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —

USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —

Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l. t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¼
Sodium bichromate in dms. ¼c. per lb. higher

Sodium bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .2025- —

Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10

Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Soln., 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —

Sodium borate (see Borax).

Sodium borohydride, powd., dms.,

Sodium borohydride, c.l., works. lb.19.90 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb.33.00- 40.00

Sodium borohydride, stabilized water soln., 12% NaBH., 100% basis, dms., works lb.15.00 - —
Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb higher in 1,000-lb lots.

Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —

Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal)

Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —

Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).

Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .09½- .10¼
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ¼c. per lb. higher.

Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).

Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb. .05 - —

Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-dm lots or more, works, lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73

Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —

Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾- —
fib. dms. l.c.l., works lb. .15¼- .16¼

Sodium cupromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015- —
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .1065- .1190

Sodium citrate, anhyd., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
USP XIV gran., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
Sodium citrate, USP powd prices ½c. higher.

Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .90 - 1.10

Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
dms., over 1,000-lb lots lb. .203 - —
dms., 100-lb to 1,000-lb lots lb. .213 - —
Gran sodium cyanide 1c higher.

Sodium cyclamate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.95 - —

Sodium diacetate anhyd., 39-41% acetic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l. works lb. .18¾- —

Tech., 33-35% acetic acid, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
250-lb dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¼- —

Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .47 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —

Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .14¾- —

Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1465- —

Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
bgs. l.c.l. ex whse 100 lbs 8.65 - —

Sodium gentisate, 100-lb fib dms.lb 5.50 - —

Sodium gluconate, refd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .84 - —
Tech, bgs. c.l. t.l. same basis lb. .34 - —

Sodium hydride, 50% soln. in oil, dms., works lb. 1.25 - 2.50
25% soln. in oil, dms. 50 lbs. or less, f.o.b shipping point lb. 2.20 - —
dms., 50-99 lbs., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
dms., 100-999 lbs. same basis lb. 1.20 - —
dms., 1,000 lbs or more, same basis lb. .95 - —

Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate)

Sodium hydrosulfite dms. c.l., frt. allowed lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .25¾- —

Sodium hydroxide, NF pellets 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm lots, lb. 23½ .28

Sodium hydroxide tech (see Soda, caustic)

Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb .97 —

Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).

Sodium, iodide, USP, 300-lb. dm., f.o.b works lb 1.98 - —

Sodium, lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½- —

Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.25 6.50
l.c.l., bgs. works 100 lbs 4.40 7.00

Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite)

Sodium metaborate, metahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.210.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs 8.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse, 100 lbs 9.25 -11.25
Tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., works ton.210 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs 13.93 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse, 100 lbs 15.18 -17.18

Sodium metallic bricks c.l works lb. .21 - —
Fused 18,000-lb lots or more, works lb 19½ —
tanks, works lb .17 - —

Sodium metalinate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —

Sodium metaphosphate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. shipping pt. 100 lbs. 11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.85 - —
dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 12.45 - —

Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb lots works 100 lbs 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.55 - —

Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 4.80 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.30 - 7.25

Sodium molybdate anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 - .99
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .74 - .76

Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).

Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).

Sodium naphthionate, bbls. lb. .70 - —

Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l. works ton.48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.44.00 - —
Imp., crude, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse ton.48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.44.00 - —

Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.00 - —

Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms. l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65

Hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls, l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90

Sodium oxalate, 88%, bgs., works, 100 lbs. 12.35 - —

Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).

Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).

Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - .34

Sodium pentachlorophenate, pellets, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - .34

Powd., dms., c.l. same basis lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - .33

Sodium pentobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —

Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .21

Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .21½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½

Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb dms lb 3.75 - —

Sodium phenosulfonate, USP IX, gran. dms lb. .52 - .53
NF, powd., dms lb. .55 - .56

Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 8.35 - 9.40
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 8.10 - —
USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 9.40 -10.00
Tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs 9.45 -10.05
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l. frt equald 100 lbs 4.60 - —
bgs. l.c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs 5.00 - 5.75

Sodium phosphate tn dms 60c to 80c. higher than bgs

Sodium picramate, tech paste, dms., f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .90 - —

Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide)

Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 11.85 -12.35

Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39

Sodium pyrophosphate tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 7.81 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.21 - 9.71

Sodium salicylate, USP dms., 1,000-lbs or more lb. .78½ - —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs dms.lb. .81½ - —

Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs 4.25 - 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
dlvd. zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60

Sales zones are: (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31°; Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt. in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98° N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
Hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works, 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works, 100 lbs. 5.35 - —

Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be. 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
47° Be., 1:29.9, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
52° Be., 1:2.4, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs 2.50 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton 67.50 - —

Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .065 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .725 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms. 0.4c. per lb. higher.

Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .638 - .697

Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).

Sodium sulfanilate bbls., works lb. .22 - —

Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½ - —
Tech., anhys., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. ton.54.00 - —

Sodium sulfate, tech., detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.36.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.32.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms. lb. .17½ - .18

Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works frt equald. lb. .07¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼ - —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton.130.00 - —

Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½ - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½ - —

Sodium sulfite, anhyd., powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —

Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)

Sodium tetrasulfide, liq. 40% dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .04½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .05½ - —

Sodium thiocyanate, CP dms lb. .55 - .65

Sodium thiosulfate, anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —

Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst. bbls. lb. .13½ - —
Tech., anhyd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Tech., anhyd., photo grade, 64-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. lb. .0775 - —

Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., 64-lb. bgs., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .0815 - —
Tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
100-lb. bgs. l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —

Sodium titanate, ctns. c.l., works. lb. .14¼ - —
ctns. 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½ - —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb .14¾ - —

Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb dms. c.l., frt alld E. lb. .35 - —
50-lb dms. c.l. frt alld E lb. .35½ - —
10-lb cns., c.l. frt alld E lb 42 - —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher.

Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs. c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs 8.16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8.56 - 8.96

Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2 bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 8.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 9.70 -13.13
dms. c.l., works 100 lbs 9.45 - —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 10.20 -10.60

Sodium tungstate tech. kgs dlvd. E lb. 1.09 - —

Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —

Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).

Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).

Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .21 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb 21½ - —

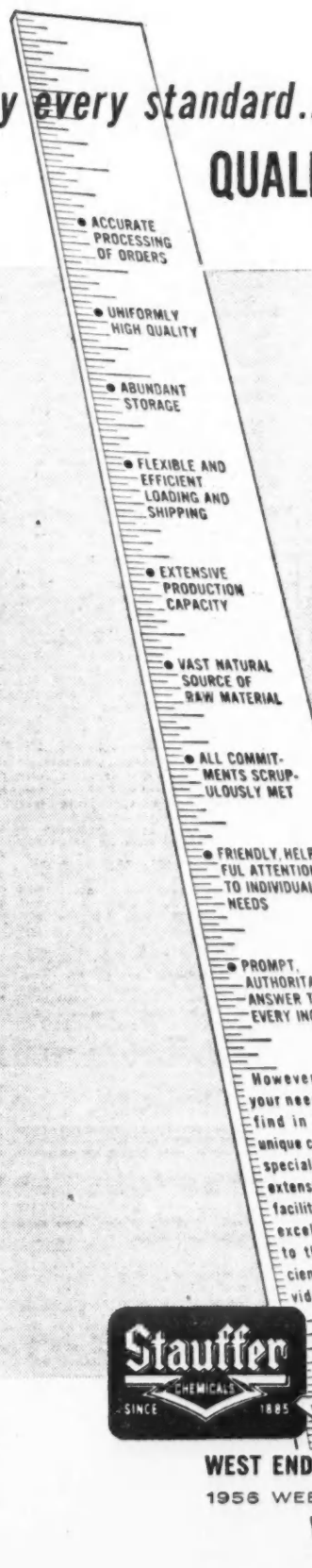
Sodium zirconyl sulfate, fib dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb .28 - —
fib., dms., smaller lots, same basis lb .30 - —

Solvent naphtha, coaltar high-flash, tanks, frt equald gal .30 - .35½

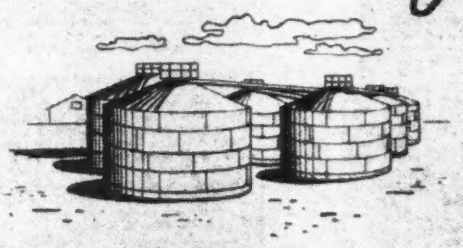
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, straight aromatic, 310°F-360°F b.r., 14°-16°C m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .31 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .29 - —
353°F-420°F b.r., 17°-18°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .32 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .30 - —

Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 211°F-265°F b.r., 21°C. m.a.p., tankcars New Jersey and New York gal. .235 - —
266°F-340°F b.r., 22°C m.a.p., tankcars New Jersey and New York gal. .275 - —
319°F-380°F b.r., 27°C m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .285 - —
322°F-395°F b.r., 28°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .295 - —

By every standard... WEST END MEASURES UP AS THE QUALIFIED SUPPLIER OF SODIUM SULFATE


• ACCURATE PROCESSING OF ORDERS
• UNIFORMLY HIGH QUALITY
• ABUNDANT STORAGE
• FLEXIBLE AND EFFICIENT LOADING AND SHIPPING
• EXTENSIVE PRODUCTION CAPACITY
• VAST NATURAL SOURCE OF RAW MATERIAL
• ALL COMMITMENTS SCRUPULOUSLY MET
• FRIENDLY, HELPFUL ATTENTION TO INDIVIDUAL NEEDS
• PROMPT, AUTHORITATIVE ANSWER TO EVERY INQUIRY
However you view your needs, you will find in West End a unique coordination of specialized services, extensive production facilities and product excellence essential to the prompt, efficient handling of individual requirements.

Abundant storage



Vast reserves of finished products stored in extensive tank facilities are immediately available to meet any regular or emergency requirement promptly and easily regardless of market conditions. As West End increases production to serve an ever-expanding market for its products, storage facilities are constantly being enlarged to maintain the abundant level of chemicals in reserve.

Stauffer CHEMICALS SINCE 1885 — 75 YEARS OF SERVICE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

WEST END CHEMICAL COMPANY • DIVISION OF STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY
1956 WEBSTER STREET, OAKLAND 12, CALIF. • PLANT: WESTEND, CALIF.

Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
fib dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib dms. smaller lots works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitan tristearate fib dms., 20,000-lb lots works lb. .34 - —
fib dms. 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .36 - —
fib dms. smaller lots works lb. .39 - .41
Sorbitol, NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16¼ - —
Cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .25 - .26
Sorbitol, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms. 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - .39
Soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .23¼ - —
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .23¼ - .23½
Chemically isolated new process, bgs., c.l. works lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼ - .20½
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, unrestricted, Decatur ton 60.50 - —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .07⅞ - —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tank, N. Y lb. .05½ - —
Refd., alkali, dms. lb. .12¼ - .12½
tanks lb. .10¼ - —
clarified, dms. lb. .11¾ - .12
tanks lb. .09¾ - —
salad, dms. lb. .12 - .12¼
tanks lb. .10 - —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms., lb .18 .20½
tanks lb. .15½ - —
S. D., dms lb. .16¾ - .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼ - —
Sparteine sulfate, ens., 100 oz. or more oz. .80 - —
Spearmint leaves, dom bls lb .75 - —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms lb. 9.00 -11.25
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45° dms lb. .1375- .1475
tanks lb. .1175- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms lb. .1275- .1375
tanks lb. .1075- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs lb. .31 - .33
Cakes, cs lb. .32 - .34
Spruce oil, ens., dms lb 2.10 - 3.55
Squill, white, bls lb .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs lb .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible bls lb .17 - —
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .812 - .834
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. lb. .808 - .893
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. 1.001 - 1.056
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .993 - 1.250
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.056 - 1.076
Star root (see Helonias root)
Star grass root (see Aletris root)
Staves acre seed, bgs lb 60 61
Stearic acid, dbl., pressed bgs lb. .15¾ - .18¼
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .15¼ - .17¾
Triple-pressed, bgs. lb. .17½ - .20
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine)
Stoddard solvent, petroleum tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, Houston gal. .1475- —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12675- —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .15 - —
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .04 - .041
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .04 - .041
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. E lb. .92 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., ton lots or more, works lb. .25 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .27 - —
Tech., dms., works lb .19 - —
Strontium chromate fib dms, dlvd. lb. .48 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb lots lb 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate bgs, c.l., works 100 lbs 11 00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate NF, dms lb 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90% 325 mesh, bgs., works ton 56 70 - 66 15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain USP)
Strophanthin K, bots oz 25 00 - 25 50
Strophanthus seed, Kombé biologically tested, bgs lb 3 50 - 3 75
Styrax gum, USP cs lb 4.50 - 5.50
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6% dms, c.l. frt. alld. lb .17 - —
dms., c.l., same basis lb .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb .14½ - —
Tech., 99.2% dms., c.l. lb. .1467- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1667- —
tanks, bulk, same basis lb. .1217- —

Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index

Styrelyl acetate, bots lb 1.25 - 1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb .62 - .75
Sucrose, refd., white bgs., refy E. lb. .0935- —
Sucrose acetate isobutyrate, 90% dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .32½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
100%, t.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .35½ - —
l.t.l., dms., same basis lb. .37 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots bgs., l.c.l. works lb 1.00 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose)
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb ctns., works lb. .60 - .65
80-lb ctns., spot lb .65 - .75
Sulfabenzamide, dms kilo 8.80 - 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms. kilo 9.00 - 10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib dms kilo 6.61 - 6.83
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo 8.15 - 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo 23.35 - 24.45
USP powd. dms kilo 22.60 - 23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms kilo 24.80 - 25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms kilo 5.50 - 6.60
dms kilo 23.50 - 24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd. dms kilo 24.80 - 25.90
Sulfamethazine, USP XV, microcrystals, dms kilo 19.65 - 20.75
USP XV, powd., dms kilo 18.75 - 19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 16 00 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works 100 lbs 17.50 - 18.50
Gran., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 14.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works 100 lbs 16.25 - 17.25

Sulfanilamide, NF X, dms., 1,000-lbs. lb. 1.50 - —
NF X, dms., 100-lbs. lb. 1.55 - —
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary dms kilo 16.28 - —
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine USP XV, powd., bots tins kilo 15.45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo 16.55 -17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo. 6.25 - 6.90
NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 5.50 - 6.15
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms., 1,000 lb lots or more lb 2.35 - —
Sulfur, comi., flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 2.50 - —
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines, long ton 23.50 - —
Sulfur, crude, export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, long-ton 25.00 - —
US and Canada f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton 25.00 - —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long ton lower
Sulfur, crude, imp., Mexican, bulk, filtered f.o.b. vessel, Coatzacoalcos, long-ton 24.00 - —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long ton lower
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs 5.65 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 7.00 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs 5.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls. mines 100 lbs 4 70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., rcg., bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.45 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs 3.70 - —
99.100% passing through 325 mesh bgs. mines 100 lbs 2.55 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs 3.80 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs 4.90 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil bgs., mines 100 lbs 2 75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 4.00 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ref. dms. c.l., works frt equald lb 04½ - —
ref. dms. c.l. same basis lb 05¼ - —
tanks same basis lb .04 - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq. coml. cyls., works, frt equald lb .10 .12
multi-unit cars works lb .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
Sulfur dioxide, refrigeration, cyls., dlvd lb. .33 - —
Sulfur monochloride 55-gal. non ret. dms c.l. frt equald lb. 04½ - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. 05¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb .04 - —
Sulfuric acid 60° Be. cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2 00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.30 - —
tanks, works ton 18 60 - —
66° Be. cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.55 - 3.35
tanks works ton 22.35 - —
Sulfuric acid, 98%, tanks, works, ton 23.50 - —
99% tanks works ton 23.70 - —
100% tanks works ton 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l. frt. equald lb. .12¾ - —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ - .14¾
5-pt bots, extra cs., c.l. works, frt. alld lb. 16¼ - —
5-pt bots, extra cs., l.c.l. same basis lb 17¾ - .20¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum) 20% tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
40% tanks, works ton 29 00 - —
65% tanks works ton 39.50 - —
Superphosphate, run of pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv. bulk, c.l. Baltimore unit ton .90 - .93
bulk, c.l. Carteret, N. J. unit-ton .90 - .93
bulk f.o.b. vessel unit ton 1.02 - —
Superphosphate, triple 48% or more a.p.a., pulv. bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton .98 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, ens lb 4 00 - 9 50
USP, southern, ens. lb 2.00 - 3.05

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2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 31.00 - 36.00
fibrous, New York, 99.5% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 34.00 - —
Talc, fibrous, 99.95%, 400 mesh, micronized, bgs., c.l., works ton 38.00 - —
625 mesh, micronized, bgs., c.l., works ton 80.00 - —
ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 34.00 - 39.50
Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton 20.00 - 35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - .04½
tanks, works lb. .02¾ - .02⅞
Dist., dms., c.l., works lb .07¾ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08¼
tanks, works lb. .05¾ - .06¼
Refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .07½ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07¾ - .08
tanks, works lb. .05½ - .06¼
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .08¼ .11¾
dms., l.c.l. lb. .08¾ - .12¼
tanks, works lb. .06½ - .09¾
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08 - .08½
Inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, lb. .05½ - .05¾
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s., lb. .0720- —
bulk, f.o.b. lb. .0620- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .04¾ - —
prime, tanks, dlvd lb. .05½ - —
special tank, dlvd lb. .04½ - —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08½ - .09¾
80%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .10½ - .11

Tallow acids, dist., dms. lb. .13¼ - .15¾
tanks lb. .10¾ - —
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. .14¾ - .17¼
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .13½ - Nom.
dms., l.c.l. lb. .14½ - .16
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms. lb. 3.50 - 4.25
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York bulk, unit-ton. 4.75 - —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk, unit-ton. 5.23 - —
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 2.06 - 2.07
NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 1.96 - 1.99
Tech., dms. lb 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms. lb. 6.60 - 8.00
Tar acid oil, 15-18% dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½ - —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½ - —
25-28% dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
Tar acid oil, 50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
Tar coal (see Coaltar)
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate)
Tartaric acid, NF, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
bgs., 10,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis lb. .43 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .47 - —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb fib dms lb. 70 - —
Terpineol, extra, dms. lb. .50 - .60
Prime, dms. lb. .40 - .50
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .64 - 75
Prime, dms. lb. .53 - .56
Terpinyl propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Testosterone proprionate, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Tetrachloroethane, dms. works lb. .14½ —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene)
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .23¼
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½ - —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt equald lb. 75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .51 - —
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., dms., frt alld lb. 1.04 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms. c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½ - —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .31½ - —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .32½ - —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N.J lb. .33½ - —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N.J lb. .34½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver lb. .32 - —
Tetrahydrophthalic anhydride, non-ret. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate)
Thallium metal, dlvd. lb. 7.50 -10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb 5.00 -10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib dms lb 4.50 - —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib dms lb 4.75 - —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib dms lb 3.90 - —
Theophyline, USP, anhyd., 100-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, fib. dms., frt. alld kilo. 36.00 - —
USP, ampule grade, fib. dms., frt. alld kilo. 38.00 - —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib. dms., frt. alld kilo. 36.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. 72 - —
dms., less ton lots lb. 74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin, green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.20 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works, lb. 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., 55 gal. dms., ton lots, 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .32 - —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis lb. .33 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots, kilo 275.00 - —
Thyme, leaves, French, bgs. lb .29 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb .14 - —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.25
NF, white, cns. lb. 2.20 - 2.60
Tech., white, cns. lb 40 1.85
Thymol, fib dms. lb 2.60 3.00
Thymol iodide, NF, dms. lb 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin, chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.)
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous)
Tin, metal (Straits) lb. 1.01 - —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide)
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride, anhyd. (see Stannic chloride anhyd.).
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½ - —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½ - —
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .26½ - —
metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton 180 00 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, Niagara Falls, N.Y. ton 205 00 - —
bgs., ton lots same basis, ton 215.00 - —

Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.

Titanium dioxide, rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28½ - —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O_2, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .09¼ - —
50% Ti O_2, high-tinting, dms. c.l. lb. .14¾ - —
dms. l.c.l. lb. .14¼ - —
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 - 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27½ - .29
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, dms., c.l., t.l. lb. .78 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols, NF, mixer, conc., pure basis, bots kilo. 67.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo. 122.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots kilo 109.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo. 99.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots kilo 90.00 - —
25% dry, powd., bots. kilo 22.50 - 24.00
33⅓ dry powd., bots. kilo 30.00 - 31.50
o-Toluidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.55 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.50 - —

TOLUOL

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Toluidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.50 - —
Tolu balsam, ens. lb. 3.50 - —
Toluene, coaltar, indust, or nitration, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - —
Toluene, petroleum, indust, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - .32
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., t.l., works lb. .60 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .63 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, dms., c.l. or t.l. lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l. lb 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .84 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .82 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
p-Toluidine, tech., flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Cast, dms, frt. alld lb. .45 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, dms., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs. works lb. 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb 1.50 - 1.60
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb 1.25 1.30
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, ens. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms. c.l. t.l., works lb 22 - —
dms. l.c.l., t.t.l., works lb. .28 - —
Trag canth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb 3.60 - 3.75
No. 2, cs lb 3.40 - 3.60
No. 3, cs lb 3.15 - 3.25
USP, powd., bbls. lb 1.05 - 1.15
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .965 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld E of Denver, lb. .42½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld, E. of Denver lb. .43½ - —
tanks, frt. alld E of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms. c.l., works, lb. .52½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .53½ - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .69 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Tributyrin, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .69 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots lb 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .13¼ - —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¼c. higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼ - —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .11½ - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - .16¼
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. 12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ref. chys. works, frt adjusted, lb 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .26 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .22½ - —
Tricresyl phosphate, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .24½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .22½ - —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .26½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .24½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld lb. .25½ - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½ - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½ - —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt alld E. of Denver lb. .46¼ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt alld, E. of Denver lb. .47¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .43¾ - —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20¾ - —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt equald, 100% basis lb. .30 - .305
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35½ - —

Trimethylolpropane, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd., E. lb. .41 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt equald lb. .41½- —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .43½- —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E gal. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .54 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .28 - —
Tripropylene glycol dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .22 - —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E. lb. .17½- —
Tripropylene glycol, tankwagon and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min., frt. alld. E. lb. .18 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib., dms., works. lb. 55 00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .23¼- .23½
tanks, imported, N. Y. lb. .21½- —
tanks, domestic, mills lb. .21¼ Nom.
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb 3.54 - —
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb 2.45 - —
Turkey red, bbls. works lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil NF, cns. ams lb. .28 - .30
Tuscan red, bbls. frt. equald. lb. .26 - .32
Tyrothricin, USP, 1 to 5 kilos gram. .54 - —

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .35 - .39½
Jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Ultramarine blue prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½- .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- .08
Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .08¼- —
Raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07¾- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .08½- .08¾
Undecylenic acid, dms. lb. 1.28 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton 125 00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd E. ex whse. ton 145 00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton 103.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks, frt. equald ton 120.00 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton 145.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - —

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Indian, bgs. lb .25 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 -27.50
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb .09½- .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 15.00 - —
Mexican cuts, tins lb. 15.00 - —
whole, tins lb. 15.50 - —
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
100-lb fib. dms., 500-lb. lots lb. 3.10 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., cns., 100.-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works, lb. .0475- —
Venetian red, 20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs. works lb. 0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns lb. 16.00 -16.50
Haitian, cns. lb. 14.00 -15.50
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 - 4.95
Tungstated, PTMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 5.55 - —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18½- —
Vinyl acetate, zone 2, tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gals., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
Zone 1 is all continental US except zone 2. zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .125 - —
Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc., hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
bots., 75cc., hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27¼- —
Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.20 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.15 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, f.o.b. dest., frt. prepaid lb. .14 - —
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. 02¼- —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
Vitamin A acetate, dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 65.00 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo 43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo 33 75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $1.25 to $2.50 per kilo higher.

Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .09¼- —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .09¼- —
1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. 09½- —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP (cyanocobalamin), 1-50 grams, vials, tons gram 120.00 - —
0.1% vitamin B_{12} USP, adsorbed on gelatin 100 and 500-gram bots, on 1-5 kilo dms. gram. 1.43 - —
0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms gram. 1.43 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 gram of B_{12} activity gram. 110.00 - —
0.1 percent trituration of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo. 138.00 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% cobalamin concentrate NF, adsorbed on resin, 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms., frt. alld gram. 1.15 - —
0.1% cobalamin concentrate in gelatin, 1-10 kilo dms., frt. alld gram. 1.15 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram less than kilo lots kilo 45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots gram 4.50 —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms. 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
dms., 25-49-lb lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.05 - —
dms., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls lb 1.95 - —

WAXES
Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms. gal. 12.25 —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls. lb. .21 - .22
White precipitate, USP, powd. dms., lb 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .22 - —
Thin, rossed, bls lb. .22 Nom.
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns lb 6.35 17 50
USP, nat., southern cns lb 3.75 7 00
Wintergreen oil, syn (see Methyl salicylate)
Witch hazel bark, bls lb 16 17
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb 22 —
Wollastonite fine bgs. c.l., works ton 39 50 —
bgs. l.c.l., ex whse ton 56 00 —
Medium, bgs c.l., works ton 27 00 —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton 44 00 —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant bgs lb 2.50 - —
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF)
Wormwood oil, cns lb 4.75 5.00

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa. gal 29 - —
Birmingham dist. gal 29 - —
Chicago dist. gal 28½ - —
Cleveland dist. gal 29 - —
Geneva, Utah gal 29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal 29 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal 29½- —
Lone Star, Tex. gal 27 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal 29 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal 30 - —
Minnequa, Col gal 29 - —
Philadelphia dist gal 29 - —

—Continued on page 63

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• greater solvency
• high purity
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DELHI-TAYLOR
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TYPICAL ANALYSIS
Sp. Gr. .8708
Gravity, °API 31.0
Weight, lbs./gal. 7.251
Color Less than 0.001 gr. $K_2Cr_2O_7$ per liter of water; 30 + Saybolt
Distillation—IBP 110.0°C.
DP 110.8°C.
Paraffins 0.04%
Acid Wash Color Less than No. 1 color standard
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Flash TCC 46°F.
Mixed Aniline Point 50°F.
Volume % Aromatics 99.95+
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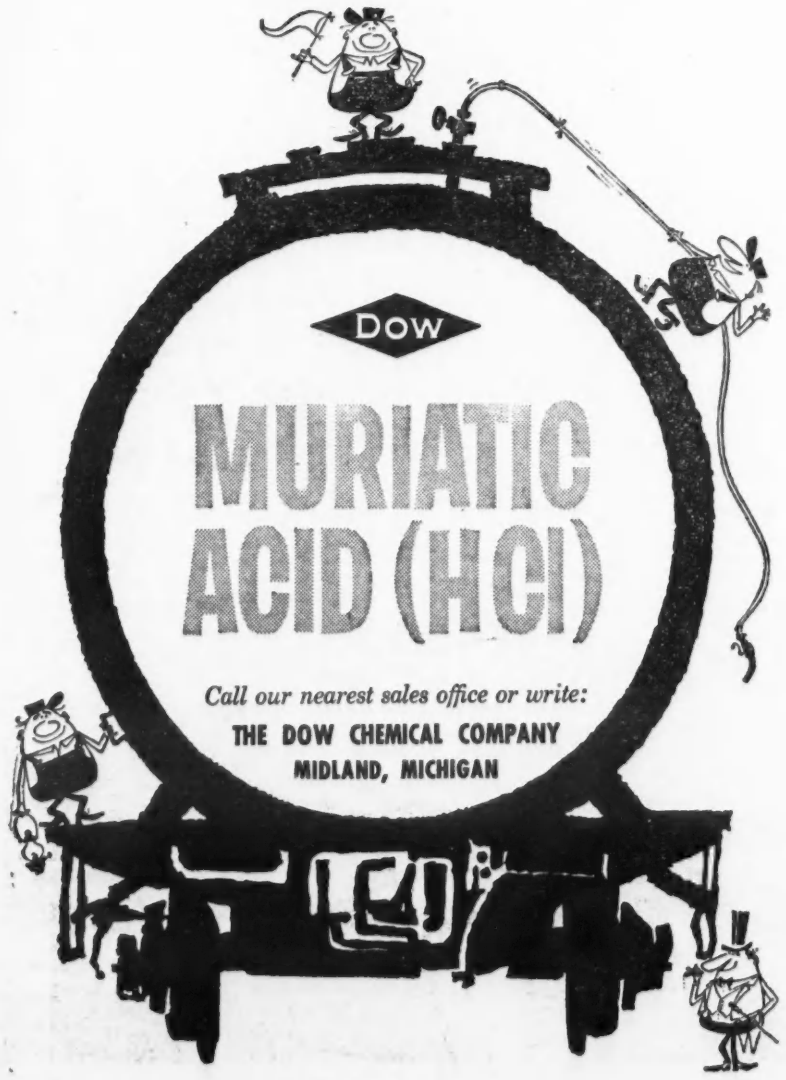

Heavy Chemicals

High on the list of materials benefiting from full scale resumption of steel operations is lime. In a special report to OPD, a major producer estimates that at most plants, lime production is now running at about 90 to 95 percent of capacity. The producer expects this rate to continue through the first six months of the year. In general, he notes, car supplies have been adequate, except for some special types, for which regional shortages exist. During the steel strike, it was recalled, lime output had fallen dismally—to something like fifty percent of capacity.

Chlorinated solvent makers were quite active in the hydrochloric acid market last week, though Pittsburgh's furnaces made the biggest noise in that market, as well as in markets for nitric and sulfuric acids.

Fertilizer makers, as they prepare for the Spring producing season, are sending feelers in the direction of nitric makers. Full scale plant food output should bring a big boost in nitric business just a stone's throw from the close of January.

From the Copper Institute comes the latest report on production, tabbing crude December output by primary producers at 211,222 tons, as compared with 192,253 the previous month.

Lead and mercury were both looking firmer last week but neither advanced. Lead was in excellent demand, but supplies were adequate; while mercury, though supplies were snug, encountered only light to moderate interest.

Toward the close of the week platinum was advanced $5 an ounce.

Tin, needless to say, ran into active call from steelmakers. Prices were raised on Friday one cent, and salt advanced proportionately.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended January 16, at 97.3 percent of theoretical capacity as compared with the revised figure of 95.6 percent for the previous week and 90.8 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced
Platinum, $5 per oz.

Reduced
Tin metal, 1c. per lb.
Tin salts, ½c.-3.5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 23, 1959
106.82	106.73	103.53	104.28

For Current Prices see page 10

Acids

The following preliminary figures compiled by the Bureau of Census, report production of specified acids in tons.

	November	October
Hydrochloric	87,551	90,064
Nitric	248,462	268,750
Phosphoric	153,703	162,725
Sulfuric (gross)	1,437,902	1,445,246

Hydrochloric—Chlorinated solvent demand continues on the upswing while movement to the account of steel makers is at peak levels. There has been no recent change of posted prices, and none are anticipated.

Hydrofluoric—The aluminum industry, which has just finished one of its most spectacular years, is a mainstay of HF's currently brisk business volume. No downturn is anticipated in that quarter.

Nitric—Fertilizer makers, trade sources report, have started placing orders to fill Spring production needs. From here on in—deep into Spring—volume will be on an uptrend. A good season is anticipated by those close to the trade.

Sulfuric—American Iron & Steel Institue estimates steel production during the week just ended at 2,712,000 net tons, or 95.2 percent of capacity. This would represent a slight retreat from the previous week's actual total of 2,727,000 tons, or 95.7 percent of capacity.

A month ago, output totalled 2,641,000 tons; a year ago, 2,056,000 tons, the Institute recalls.

Bases and Salts

The following preliminary figures, compiled by the Bureau of Census, report production of specified chemicals in tons:

	November	October
Calcium carbide	82,160	75,855
Caustic soda, all processes.	407,172	419,970
Chlorine gas	376,636	386,972
Soda ash, syn.	427,618	428,138
Nat.	55,541	62,647

Aluminum Sulfate—American Paper & Pulp Association estimates that per capita consumption of paper and paperboard in 1959 was 435 pounds, based on a consumption of 38.3 million tons. This compares with 406 pounds in 1958 and the all time high of 434 pounds in 1956.

Cadmium Chloride—This material was advanced 5½c. a pound a week ago (January 18), which partially recouped the 12c. reduction posted December 18, 1959. The price for 100 pound drums was made 41½c. a pound.

Cadmium Nitrate—Prices were advanced 4c. a pound January 18 to 62c. a pound in carloads, 84c. in less than carloads and 80c. in truckloads.

Chlorine—Lively buying interest continues.

Lime—Lime plants are presently operating at about 90 to 95 percent of rated capacities, according to a source in the market. It is expected that this rate will continue during the first six months of 1960, the source reports. In general, it is added, car supplies have been adequate except for some of the special types which are still very short in some areas.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Primary aluminum production in October was reported at 173,742 by the Mines Bureau, up three percent from September. Shipments of 151,693 tons were about 1,500 tons lower than in the previous month, the Bureau noted.

Producers' month-end stocks of 131,124 tons were said to be the highest since April 1959.

The production total through October was tallied at 1,626,356. A comparable figure for 1953 was not available, but Mines Bureau reported output during that year as a whole as only 1,565,557 tons.

Copper—Copper-base scrap receipts at brass mills totaled 34,900 tons in November, reports the Mines Bureau. This was down seven percent from October's 37,500 tons.

All of the principal scrap items, except low brass, figured in the decrease, the Bureau notes.

Consumption of refined copper at wire mills, the report goes on to note, dropped nine percent in November and that at brass mills, 18 percent. Stocks of refined copper at wire mills closed the month 22 percent lower and those at brass mills seven percent lower.

In another report from the Bureau, consumption of purchased copper-base scrap in November was reported 13 percent lower than in October, and the lowest since September 1958. The greatest decrease, according to the Bureau, took place at plants of primary producers—a drop of 24 percent, followed by secondary smelters, with an 11 percent drop, and brass mills with a seven percent drop.

Brass ingot production by secondary smelters declined seven percent and refined copper output declined 12 percent. Output of brass-mill products was off seven percent and output of refined copper from secondary sources by primary producers declined 18 percent.

From the Copper Institute comes the latest report on production, tabbing crude December output by primary sources at 211,222 tons, as compared with 192,253 the previous month. Output by secondary sources was reported at 9,767 tons.

Refined production, the Institute noted, amounted to 203,614 tons, as against November's 186,496 tons.

Lead—Undertone of prices is firm, reflecting improved buying interest, reverberations from the recent zinc advance, and the willingness of producers to recoup the ½c. decline of last December any time an opportunity presents itself.

Notwithstanding, the metal closed unchanged on Friday.

Mercury—Business volume remains light to moderate. Supply is a little tighter than heretofore, and when buying improves, which is expected to happen soon, dealers look for moderate price advances.

Mercury, large lots, closed the week at $211 to $215 a flask, mostly at the higher end of the range; unchanged from a week earlier.

Nickel—General Services Administra-

Heavy Chemicals

tion has disclosed plans to sell approximately 19 million pounds of cathode nickel to American consumers.

Orders as small as 20,000 pounds or as high as 1 million pounds will be accepted by the government agency. Prices will be market levels, f.o.b. point of storage.

For information concerning the disposal, buyers should contact George Casto of GSA's Defense Materials Service in Washington, D.C.

Silver—Price is still 91⅜c. a troy ounce, spot.

Platinum — Supplies tightened and prices were advanced $5 to $82-$85 an ounce.

Sulfur—For the sulfur industry, the year just ended was featured by a sharp upturn of shipments reversing the downtrend of the two previous years. Indications are that profits were similarly higher despite a trend of notable price softness.

The following figures, compiled by the Bureau of Mines, show production and shipments of sulfur during specified periods:

	October	September
Native production	483,086	399,157
Shipments	412,262	491,026
Sales*	398,890	460,017
Stocks†	3,899,128	3,814,932
Recovered production	49,950	52,050
Shipments	60,573	54,573
Sales*	58,976	54,131
Stocks†	145,185	154,211

* Calculated from production and change in stocks during the period.

† Products' stocks at mines or plants in transit, and in warehouse at end of period.

The following figures, compiled by the Bureau of Mines, show imports of Canadian and Mexican sulfur into the United States during specified periods in long tons.

Long tons	October	September
Ore	6,651	3,262
In any form	39,332	*68,825
Total	45,983	72,087
Dollar Value		
Ore	$146,193	$68,366
In any form	$849,750	$1,512,074
Total	$995,943	$1,580,440

* Includes Mexican sulfur only; Canadian figure not available.

Tin—Against brisk buying interest, metal strengthened one cent a pound, closing at $1.01.

Deliveries of tin-in-concentrates from mines of Malaya to its principal smelters totaled 3,903 long tons in November, reports the Malayan Tin Bureau.

The January through November total was reported at 34,126 long tons, as against 31,596 during the comparable 1958 period. October 1959 deliveries amounted to 4,896 tons.

Imports of tin ore by Malayan smelters during November amounted to 1,224 long tons, including 942 from Thailand, 241 from Burma and 41 from Laos, as against 1,041 in October and 858 in November a year earlier. The cumulative total for the year through November was 10,369 tons, as against 10,587 in the corresponding '58 period.

Uranium—Overall shipments of enriched uranium metal and compounds during 1958 were valued at $1,503,000 million, including $199,000 for US government account and $1,304,000 for all others, according to a Census Bureau report. Comparable figures for 1957 are not available.

Shipments of selected key atomic energy products during 1958 are reported by Census at $148.9 million, up 55 percent from the 1957 total.

Included in the '58 figure were $24.2 million of radiation detection and monitoring devices, up 38 percent from 1957; reactor vessels and tanks valued at $17.1 million, up 54 percent, and accessory instrumentation for reactor control valued at $15.3 million, up 53 percent.

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Daley Retiring This Week As duPont Vice-President

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. reports the retirement of John F. Daley, a vice-president and member of the executive committee. Mr. Daley, with duPont for nearly forty-five years, will retire from those positions at the end of the month, retaining his membership on the board of directors.

Effective with his retirement, the Wilmington, Del., concern is reducing membership of its executive committee from ten to nine, and the number of vice-presidents from nine to eight.

In other developments at duPont, Colgate W. Darden, jr., has been elected a member of the board, effective February 1, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Alfred P. Sloan, jr., in November.

Mr. Daley, before assuming his present duties in 1956, served as head of two of the company's operating divisions. He was general manager of the pigments department from 1944 to 1948 and general manager of the organic chemicals department from then until he stepped up to the vice-presidency.

Tantalum Sheet Development Now Under Way at Kawecki

Kawecki Chemical Company, Boyertown, Pa., has started commercial production of a new type of tantalum sheeting for use primarily in the construction of chemical reaction tanks.

Said to be the world's largest, the sheets measure 36 inches wide by 72 inches long, a size designed to reduce the possibility of contamination and effect cost savings.

Price of the new sheets will be $59.16, the same as previously quoted for those measuring 24 inches. The sheet is .020 inches thick and weighs 32 pounds. Longer and thicker sheets are available, the company reports.

Foster Grant Names Five In New Chemical Division

Firming-up the establishment of its Louisiana operations as a separate chemical division, Foster Grant Company, Inc., has appointed five men to key posts at the Baton Rouge plant.

Charles C. Brewer, formerly technical assistant to the plant manager, has been named assistant plant manager. Charles V. Sleeth has been named sales manager for the chemical division.

Other appointments announced by the Leominster, Mass., firm are Alvin J. Pokorny as superintendent of engineering and maintenance, James H. Mayes as chemical division controller and purchasing agency.

Celanese Fibers Names Key Marketing Staff Personnel

Celanese Fibers Company, in line with a market expansion program, has made a series of new appointments to its sales staff.

The Celanese Corporation of America subsidiary reports that Richard H. Powers, formerly manager of filament yarn sales, has been advanced to assistant general sales manager.

Randolph J. Jewell, formerly Charlotte, N.C., district sales manager, has become manager of sales development.

L. G. Lovin, jr., has been advanced to manager of acetate and arnel filament yarns. He was formerly assistant manager.

C. R. Blossom, formerly assistant manager of rayon and fortisan filament yarns, has been appointed manager, and T. R. Brown, formerly in sales development, has been made assistant manager of staple fiber and tow sales. Quinto Florence has been advanced from sales representative to sales manager of the southern district.

Obituaries

W. Wallace Roff

W. Wallace Roff, vice-president and a director of Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Inc., New York, died January 16 in West Orange, N. J. He was fifty-seven years old.

Mr. Roff's association with Whittaker covered forty-two years. Beginning as office boy, he advanced to sales representative, sales manager, and then vice-president. His duties brought him into close contact with the cosmetic, ceramic and paint industries.

Kenneth H. Hawkes, treasurer of Alcoa International, Inc., a subsidiary of Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., died January 16 in that city. He was fifty-one years old.

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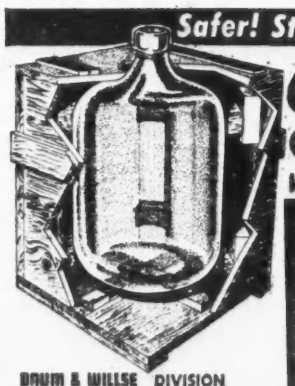
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VELSICOL MANAGER: Harry A. Sidles, appointed sales manager of its agricultural chemicals division by Velsicol Chemical Corporation, Chicago.

Consulting Chemists to Meet

The Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers will hold an open door luncheon meeting February 9 at noon sharp in the Shelburne hotel, New York. Roger Williams president of Roger Williams Technical & Economic Services, Inc., Princeton, N. J., will speak on "Value of Consultants' Market and Economic Surveys to Industry." Kenneth Gibson, vice-president of the same organization, will act as moderator.

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Philadelphia Drug Exchange Books Mental Health Worker

Philadelphia Drug Exchange has booked Dr. Robert Felix as principal speaker for its annual dinner, which is slated to take place Wednesday (January 27) at the Bellevue Stratford hotel in Philadelphia. Dr. Felix is director of the National Institute of Mental Health and president-elect of the American Psychiatric Association.

He will discuss "the dynamic role played by drugs in combating mental illness."

Receiving the Exchange's highest award at the dinner will be Francis Boyer, board chairman of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories. Mr. Boyer will be cited for leadership in the fields of mental health, medical education and pharmaceutical research.

GSA's New Market Offering: 19 Million Pounds of Nickel

General Services Administration is making available about 19 million pounds of cathode nickel for sale to American consumers.

To accommodate small business requirements, GSA will accept orders as small as 20,000 pounds. The maximum for a single transaction is one million pounds, GSA says.

Inquiries should be directed to George Casto, Defense Materials Service, General Administration, Washington, D. C.

The nickel, now in the defense production act inventory, was authorized for release by the Office of Civil & Defense Mobilization.

Sunland Refining on Stream With Gasoline Treating Unit

Sunland Refining Corporation has placed on stream at Bakersfield, Calif., a new unit for treating thermally cracked gasoline. The facilities are using Universal Oil Products Company's "400BSD UOP Merox" process.

The "Merox" process is used for continuous mercaptan extraction with caustic regeneration, followed by continuous solid bed sweetening.

SOCMA to Meet Feb. 2.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association will hold its next monthly meeting February 2 at the Roosevelt hotel in New York. Program of the meeting will feature the theme, "Industry As An Educator."

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Jobs & People

American Oil Company, New York—**J. D. Nitzschke,** formerly superintendent at the company's Providence, R. I., terminal, has been named assistant manager of the terminal department, and is succeeded at Providence by **M. Hanewich.**

American Zinc Sales Company, St. Louis, Mo.—**George R. Throop, jr.,** has been named midwest sales manager with headquarters at Columbus, Ohio, and W. J. Bolin southern sales manager with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo.

Henry Bower Chemical Company, Philadelphia—**Sidney Thayer, jr.,** president of Bower, has been presented with a certificate of merit by the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association in recognition of the company's continuous operation for more than 200,000 hours without a lost time work injury.

Celanese Corporation of America, New York—**Howard S. Malby,** formerly head of Celanese Plastics Company's technical service and sales development on the west coast, has been named head of field technical service. **William P. Mastrolia** has been appointed director of market research.

Delhi-Taylor Oil Corporation, Dallas, Tex.—**O. W. Crisman** has been named manager of the company's McAllen, Tex., production district and **W. S. McCready** has been moved up to the position of production supervisor at Dallas headquarters.

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.—**Robert C. Myers** has been appointed director of the packaging sales division and **Henry C. Broems, jr.** director of the industrial sales division in the film department.

Felton Chemical Company, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.—**Robert E. Felton,** vice-president, on a business trip abroad, is visiting Felton Company (Great Britain), Ltd., plans to tour the British Isles with **Ray Stansfeld,** director of the British unit and later will drop in on Felton Company, France, to discuss plans for the coming year with chief executive **Leon Gefen.**

Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio—**Charles A. Church** has been named sales promotion manager for Firestone Synthetic Rubber & Latex Company.

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.—**Herbert F. Schaefer** has been appointed to the newly-created post of manager of market development for the synthetics department.

Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J.—**Samuel L. Welt** has been appointed patent counsel, and **Maurice W. Levy** has been named to fill the newly-created post of trade counsel.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, Washington, D. C.— **A. H. Knoll,** Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, has been appointed chairman of the association's technical committee to succeed **D. F. Hollingsworth** of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Merck Sharp & Dohme Division of Merck & Co., Philadelphia—**Bert L. Hill** has been appointed manager of market planning and **John E. Lyons** manager of market operations.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.—**Arthur P. Boyle** has joined the technical service department of the William G. Krummrich plant.

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich. **Carl A. Anderson** has been appointed to the marketing research staff.

Schwarz BioResearch, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.—**Lawrence E. Barron,** formerly staff assistant in the antibiotics manufacturing division of Eli Lilly & Co., has been assigned to product development.

Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.—**Charles C. Clark** has been appointed to the research staff at the company's Cheektowaga, N. Y., facilities.

Squibb division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York—Three men have been advanced to the rank of senior research chemist: **Dr. Allen Cohen** in the section of analytical and physical chemistry, **Dr. Stanley Rudoff** in the chemical development section, and **Dr. Gerald Krakower** in the section of organic chemistry.

A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ill.—**Dr. David P. Langlois** has been named director of administrative services for market development and **Dr. M. J. Thomas** has been named assistant manager of the market development section.

Union Carbide Corporation, New York—**Benedict Letizia** has been appointed technical sales representative in the north central region for Union Carbide Plastics Company to handle sales of "Bakelite" bonding and laminating resins.

Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich.—**John U. Wolter** has been named assistant manager of the industrial organic chemicals department in the Michigan Alkali Division.

FDA In Line for Whopping Fund Boost

—*Continued from page 5*

strength to 2,161 jobs, compared with 1,821 authorized this year.

Within this total number of positions it is significant that the inspection force will be increased to 593 as compared with 499 now and only 202 in 1954.

Another significant item for FDA, but not in its own budget, is the request carried in the budget for General Services Administration for $23,840,000 to construct a new FDA laboratory-office building in Washington. The building was authorized several years ago, but no funds were requested because of the desire to hold spending down as much as possible.

NIH Appropriation Unchanged

The overall total for the National Institutes of Health is to remain at the current year's figure of $400 million, but some significant increases in spending will take place in fiscal year 1961 because of unobligated balances remaining from the current year.

Within the $400 million appropriation for the current year, approximately $281 million is to be spent for medical research with the balance for training, dissemination of research results and related purposes. About $14 million of unobligated funds and a non-recurring item in funds for training will be available from this budget to be added to the amount available for 1961 which will raise the total available for medical research to a new high of $295 million.

Medical Research Budget to Rise

Mr. Flemming explained that this increase is related to the objective of permitting NIH to reach a goal of $350 million annual expenditures for medical research by 1965, exclusive of training and other activities. Such a goal was recommended in 1957 by a group of consultants headed by Dr. Stanhope Bayne-Jones as a goal to be reached by 1965.

Of the $400 million for NIH, about $50 million is set aside for administrative and other expenses. The remaining funds are to be divided among the various projects of NIH as follows: $65 million for cancer, up 26 percent; $37 million for mental health, up 16 percent; $46 million for heart research, up 8 percent; $39 million for arthritis, and metabolic diseases, up 12 percent, $34 million for neurological diseases and blindness, up 14 percent, and $7.4 million for dental research, up 23 percent.

Agricultural Chemicals

Food & Drug Administration has banned the use of heptachlor under conditions which result in residues on harvested crops. Finding that time and weather converted the chemical into another substance—heptachlor epoxide—the agency last week rescinded a previous regulation which permitted small residues of the insecticide in food and forage crops. The action was not wholly unexpected. Back in October, FDA proposed to revoke the tolerances for heptachlor and to establish tolerances of zero for residues of heptachlor and heptachlor epoxide. Also, at that time, trade people recalled that rumors of such a proposal had reached them several months earlier.

Increased use of fertilizers, making for better crops, healthier people and an improved standard of living in many, as yet, poorly-developed lands, is getting to be a world-wide trend. This, of course, has set business men to thinking about plant expansions and new facilities, both at home and abroad. Consider the situation in Brazil, as outlined by Business and Defense Services Administration.

Production of phosphate rock in the northern area of Pernambuco—which accounts for about 75 percent of total output—was doubled in 1953 and plans were for another two-fold expansion in 1959.

The largest of six plants producing superphosphates in Brazil was to have been expanded by 50 percent in 1959. In addition, a new company has been organized to manufacture triple superphosphate in 1960.

Ammonia now being made for use in nitrocalcio (ammonium nitrate dolomite mixture) is scheduled for a 100 percent increase, and a new plant to produce ammonia, ammonium nitrate and urea is planned for completion by 1962 at Aratu, Bahia. Also, according to BDSA, the Japanese, who are getting to be major factors in several international markets, are negotiating for the establishment of a nitrogenous fertilizer plant at Recife.

Though relatively small by US standards, Brazil's 1958 output consisted of 146,000 tons of superphosphates, 4,600 tons of ammonium nitrate dolomite mixture, and 25,000 tons of organic wastes. Imports in '58, amounting to 426,000 tons, still accounted for a large proportion of overall consumption. But the picture in Brazil as in other parts of the globe is changing. Naturally, the US trade is watching. With some excess capacity in the US already and consequently the need for an export market, rate of expansion here will necessarily be influenced by what happens abroad.

Ammonium Sulfate—October production of byproduct ammonium sulfate was 34,425,543 pounds, up 4.3 percent from the preceding month's figure—33,008,115—but far below October, 1959, output of 116,647,100 pounds.

Cumulative total for the first ten months of the year was 1,008,320,553 pounds against 1,028,294,600 pounds for the corresponding period of 1958. (Considering the many month long steel walkout in '59, this was not a terribly significant decline. More than likely, coal chemicals producers built up large stocks in advance of the strike.)

Output of ammonia liquor (NH_3 content) was 1,437,038 pounds in October, down 23.7 percent from September's 1,882,662 pounds, and lower than October, 1958, output of 2,866,600 pounds. Cumulative total for the year through October was 24,414,301 pounds, only slightly below the 1958 figure of 23,642,200.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 23, 1959
110.64	110.64	110.74	108.26

For Current Prices see page 10

The Census bureau reports production byproduct of di- and mono-ammonium phosphate at 5,097,557 pounds in October, at 4,135,060 in September and at 8,429,400 in October, 1958. Through October, 1959, output amounted to 76,514,533 pounds compared with 63,776,100 pounds in the same period the year before.

Animal Proteins—The Bureau of Commerical Fisheries reports that 22,000 tons of fishmeal and scrap were produced during October, 1959. This was 65 percent greater than tonnage output for the same month a year earlier.

Menhaden meal production in October was 17,000 tons.

Imports of fishmeal and scrap in November totaled 828 tons. Shipping here were Peru (326), Union of South Africa (250), Mexico (220), and Canada (32).

Potash—November imports of potassium chloride, totaling 6,672 tons, came from Canada (4,995) and France (1,676). West Germany supplied the 20 tons of potassium nitrate brought in the same month.

Triple Superphosphate—According to recent trade reports, triple superphosphate is in fairly tight supply. There is no real shortage, however.

Indications are, several trade people noted, that some buyers, fearful of a shortage, have placed their order with more than one supplier.

But although there is this likely duplication of commitments, triple is still relatively short. Some producers say they have already signed up this season's scheduled production, others are themselves buying triple.

Last year, producers were just about sold out of triple by mid-April. At that time, they noted that mixed fertilizers, major outlet for the chemical, were coming in for increased usage with sales up anywhere from 10 to 15 percent in the Midwest, and about 5 percent in the rest of the country.

Urea—November imports of urea totaled 4,425 short tons, up slightly from October's 4,316 tons. West Germany, shipping 1,350 tons, was the leading supplier, usurping the position most frequently held in the past by either The United Kingdom or Japan. The latter, shipping 834 tons here, achieved second place on the import roster.

Other suppliers in November included The Netherlands (610 tons), Norway (574), Canada (392), The United Kingdom (294), Italy (243), and Switzerland (127). (Lotsa fingers in the pie; it must be pretty good.)

Farm Chemicals Imports: November

Following are data compiled by the Census bureau indicating volume of imports of agricultural chemicals for October and November, 1959. Classified as ammonium nitrate mixtures are those containing 20 percent or more nitrogen. Figures for ammonium phosphates and fishmeal and scrap account only for that material intended for use as fertilizer. All figures are in short tons.

	November	October
Ammonium nitrate (includes mixtures)	10,194	10,315
Ammonium phosphate	28,873	20,270
Ammonium sulfate	12,377	13,475
Calcium cyanamide	2,740	3,068
Castor bean pomace	496	2,219
Dried blood	665	546
Fishmeal and scrap	528	559
Guano	0	36
Peatmoss (fert. grade)	8,746	13,420
Phosphate rock	7,431	t 7,441
Potassium chloride, crude	6,672	14,474
Potassium nitrate, crude	20	110
Potassium sulfate, crude	0	954
Sodium nitrate, crude and refined	24,567	25,933
Urea	4,425	4,316

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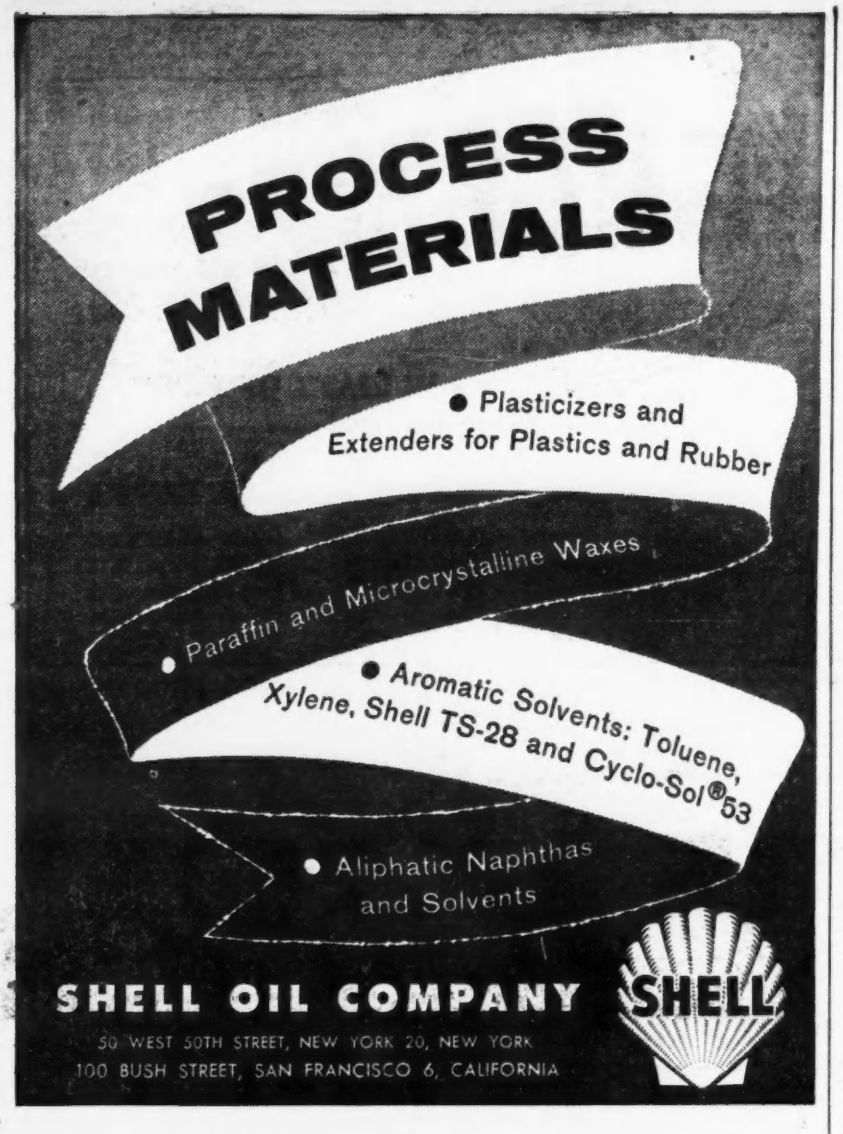
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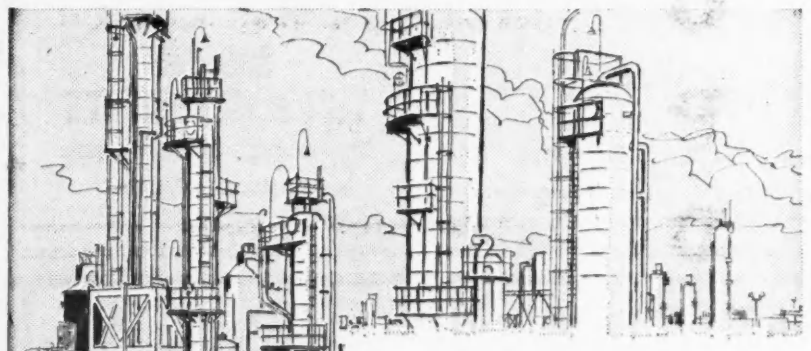

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Petroleum Derivatives

The month of January is traditionally a slow one for the petroleum derivatives market and January, 1960 is no exception. Inventory taking combined with other less important factors has slowed activity to below normal rates. Producers report that the market seems to be preparing for the big second quarter that promises to liven things up and provide for the tightening of the generally loose situation of the market.

Solvent demand from the auto makers is accounting for much of the solvent use at this time. Despite this spirring, the affect on the market is slight. Toluene and xylene are unchanged in their supply positions. With few exceptions, most areas have more than enough to go around.

Benzene, on the other hand, continues to ride high and dry. High in relation to the premium prices it commands for material moving on spot and dry in regard to its availability. Reserves are down and pointing this up is the report that Russian benzene is still making the American scene with Molotov cocktail proportions. About 25 million gallons left Batum by tanker bound for the Gulf area and should arrive there sometime next month. This would leave some 250 to 400 million gallons of red benzene outstanding at the year old purchased price of 23½ to 25 cents a gallon.

The aliphatics are well situated with regard to both supply and demand. Prices are firm and unchanged. Hexane demand is being helped by the automobile makers spurt in production. Mineral spirits continues to take its share of its market.

In a report from a leading producer, crude stocks, having reached a record high will have to be cut back. Recently, crude runs to stills hit an all time high of 8,396,000 barrels a day. It is believed that operations will be cut back to October levels. At that time the daily average crude runs were 150,000 barrels. The reason given by the producer for the predicted reduction is that light heating inventories have gotten out of hand.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None
Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 23, 1959
103.64	103.64	103.04	104.54

For Current Prices see page 10

Aromatic Solvents

Benzene—Reflecting the tight supply position of benzene and the corresponding rising prices, shipments of Russian material that has been purchased over a year ago at around 23½c. to 25c. a gallon are continuing to arrive here. There remains about 250 million gallons to 400 million gallons to be shipped over the year against the two-year contract that had been made.

It was also learned that an additional 25 million gallons of benzene left Batum two weeks ago bound for the Gulf area. The tanker is scheduled to arrive early next month.

With the contract price of domestic benzene at 34 cents a gallon, most producers report that odd lots command up to 45 cents a gallon with an occasional slug going for 50 cents a gallon.

Toluene—As the automobile industry turns out the '60 models at a near record pace most observers look for some improvement in the supply position of this solvent. Solvent demand from the auto makers is picking up and this increase should help draw off some of the excess that has been a problem to producers.

Xylene—There is no change reported in stocks or prices of this aromatic solvent. Much of the surplus that has been around for a considerable time now, shows every sign of building up at the same rate as in previous months. Prices remain unchanged.

Aliphatic Solvents

Hexane—Diluent uses in industrial lacquer finishing are beginning to pick up as the metal fabricators resume operations. Vegetable oil extraction has declined somewhat but should have little adverse affect on hexane demand. Prices are firm and unchanged.

Mineral Spirits—Supplies are ample in all areas. Demand from the paint trade is steady at good volume. With metal fabricating operations getting into high gear, metal finishing should improve correspondingly and result in greater demand for both regular and odorless mineral spirits.

VM&P Naphtha—There is no change in prices or supplies from previous weeks. The related naphtha solvents are faring better but only as they cut into the older VM&P Markets. These newer solvents provide for more sharply defined and narrow cut boiling ranges and evaporating rates which have come about through the improvements in coating technology.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended January 9, totaled 248,910,000 barrels according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 252,900,000 barrels the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 3,990,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 3,821,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 169,000 barrels in stock of foreign crude.

LPG's

Total production of LP gas for the period December 16-31 was 385,126,000 gallons. This compares to the 1958 figure of 323,689,000 gallons. Output from refinery sources for the last two weeks in December was 141,232 gallons, an increase from the reported figure of a year ago of 24,014,000 gallons. At that time production was estimated at 117,218,000 gallons, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

Waxes

Paraffin—Demand continues to be well sustained on crude scale and refined grades. Export volume is holding up well. Food packaging and other paper coatings comprises a large volume of the demand for crystalline and microcrystalline grades. Despite the use of synthetic materials consumption of microcrystalline waxes continues to run at capacity levls. There is a danger that with the projected constant rise in wax demand, actual production facilities will not be able to cope with it. As a result producers anticipate some supply problems in the near future.

Miscellaneous

The Texas Railroad Commission last week ordered an increase in the permissible production by the state's oil wells of 120,983 barrels a day in February. Allowable production next month will be 3,048,506 barrels a day, up from 2,927,523 barrels a day in January.

The order is based on a ten-day producing pattern, or the same as for January. February is a shorter month, and this accounts largely for the increase in the daily allowable.

The major oil-buying companies were divided as to the producing schedule for February. One large producer recommended a reduction to an eight-day pattern. The recommendations of the other companies were divided between nine, ten and eleven producing days next month.

According to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of Interior, current reports of the industry for the week ended January 8, 1960, indicate an increase in crude-oil production and an increase in crude runs. According to the API, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 7,112,000 barrels, an increase of 44,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 8,396,000 barrels were 27,000 barrels above the preceding week, and 151,000 barrels above the week ended January 9, 1959. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 951,000 barrels daily, compared with 991,000 barrels in the preceding week.

Mood Drugs Sell at Fair Price: SK&F

—*Continued from page 3*

Philadelphia firm had little to do with developing the mood drug.

Mr. Munns conceded that SK&F had nothing to do with the discovery of the basic compound, but maintained that it had a lot to do with getting chlorpromazine into human use as a tranquilizer.

While the French "had a hint" that chlorpromazine is an effective tranquilizer, he argued that it was Smith, Kline & French that did the lion's share of getting it accepted by the American medical profession.

US vs. Foreign Tranquilizer Prices

Perhaps the committee's most telling blow was struck by Dr. John Blair, its economist. He introduced a chart showing comparative US and foreign prices of the tranquilizers in 1959.

Among other things, it showed that SK&F's price to the US druggist for a bottle of fifty tablets of chlorpromazine (twenty-five milligram strength) is $3.03, as against 51 cents in France, 97 cents in Germany, 77 cents in England and $1.22 in Italy.

Asked by Sen. Kefauver to account for this difference, Mr. Munns quickly pointed out that Canadians pay $3.75, that foreign countries have lower living standards, lower production costs and, perhaps, lower promotion costs.

Mr. Dixon was not content with this answer and asked for a further explanation. How about the difference between Italian and American prices of chlorpromazine? he asked. Mr. Munns suggested that this might help explain the discrepancy:

"There's no research in Italy worth a dime. Nothing has come out of there. Italian drug firms sit back and wait for drugs to be developed in other countries and then pick them up."

Against this, he noted that SK&F's research budget has increased from $1.9 million in 1950 to over $13 million for 1960. For the period of 1950 to 1960, he added, SK&F will have spent on research a total of almost $70 million.

Figures presented by the senate investigators showed that SK&F profits were four times those of the average manufacturer and twice as much as those of typical leading drug companies.

Through the first three quarters of 1959, the Philadelphia drug firm earned after taxes 42 percent on its net worth, compared with 21 percent for eleven pharmaceutical houses and 10.7 percent for all industry.

Mr. Munns agreed that his company has been "spectacularly successful," but countered that these figures are misleading and that profits should be calculated as a percentage of sales.

On this basis, he said, SK&F netted 19.5 percent last year against 4.9 percent for all industry.

The committee economists also turned up the fact that Smith, Kline & French sold about $45 million worth of phenothiazine derivatives in 1958, as against $15 million for American Home Products Corporation, $6 million for Schering Corporation and $1 million for Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Company.

It was disclosed by the committee that about 70 percent of SK&F's tranquilizer sales go to hospitals.

How Big Are Tranquilizers?

According to the Health News Institute, tranquilizers are the third largest selling group of pharmaceutical products.

Tranquilizer sales at the manufacturers level in 1959 were $143 million, about 8 percent of all pharmaceutical industry sales. Only antibiotics (at $431 million) and vitamins (at $250 million) had higher sales.

Sen. Kefauver's estimate of the tranquilizer market is somewhat higher. He puts it at $175 million to $200 million a year.

The hearings have an off day today (January 25), but are scheduled to resume tomorrow (January 26) with H. H. Hoyt, president of Carter Products Inc., New York, as the key witness.

Coconut Oil Gets Ready to Settle Down

—*Continued from page 5*

the relatively high price level since the beginning of 1958, and the encouragement given to planting, unrelated to price movements."

"One other development which will continue to exert downward pressure on world export supplies, Mr. Ridler declares, "is the growing use by producers of their own coconut oil. Consumption in producing countries together has risen by 75 percent in the last twenty years . . . This has meant that the proportion of copra output available to western Europe, the United States and other non-producing countries has shifted from 65 percent in prewar years to 55 percent in recent years."

However, Mr. Ridler finds potent influences at work tending to balance out these supplying-reducing tendencies. Efforts to increase productivity in coconut growing and processing and the desire of exporters to maintain shipments are two such influences.

"If the market situation is favorable," he concludes, "it should be possible to prevent any sharp reduction in supplies and towards the latter years of the decade to reverse any tendency to a downturn which has developed."

What is the reasoning behind Mr. Ridler's rather conservative estimate of demand prospects?

Margarine has been the focal point of the oil's expanding use pattern, he notes, "but even there the rate of increase has been much more modest since 1957 than before."

An actual decrease in fat use for margarine occurred in Western Europe after that year, he recalls. This he attributes mainly to ample and cheaper supplies of butter.

Turning to other markets, he says, "demand for fats from the world's soap makers, while still around 7 billion pounds, has remained at a constant level for several years through the offsetting effects during the 1950's of a decline of 40 percent in soap output in Western Europe and North America, but a rise of 80 percent in other areas.

As yet the growth of soap manufacture in the rest of the world, either in the USSR or other countries shows no sign of slackening. But the fact remains that world use of fats in soap has reached a peak and is likely, because of the growing competition of synthetic detergents, to grow smaller in the future.

"Shortening manufacture, which provides a market for at least 2.9 billion pounds of fats," he goes on to note, "has also changed little in the '50's, and that little mostly in the United States."

The demand picture, then, according to the UN's analyst, should develop along these lines:

"With declining soap manufacture in Western Europe, per capita food fat consumption approaching upper limit in north west Europe, and protected high price level economies in southern Europe, the demand for imported fats and oils in the largest division of the world market is likely to grow more in line with general population increase in the 1960's. Population growth is forecast at somewhere around 5 percent by 1970 over 1960."

"The general conclusion from this short review of general fats and oils demand, and emphasizing the demand for manufacture, is that strong growth is not forecast for any major sector. The demand for coconut oil, or any other single commodity, may change as it replaces, or is replaced by, other fatty raw materials in the 1960's, but exporters probably will not benefit from a rapidly expanding general market as in the 1950's."

Given a small, static rate of growth for fats and oils, how can coconut oil hold its own or increase its share of the overall market?

Price Is the Answer

Price, Mr. Ridler believes, is the answer. With particular emphasis on margarine, he notes that consuming industries can choose among competing materials of comparable quality, and will make that choice on the basis of price.

In this connection, he notes that during 1959, "a very sharp reduction in use for food, mainly margarine occurred in Western Germany as a result of the shortages and high prices. Utilization in the year ended June, 1959, was only 284 million pounds as compared with 476 million pounds in the previous period, a decline of 40 percent."

"In the general fats and oil demand situation, any substantially larger market for coconut oil would probably have to be achieved through a stronger competitive position in relation to other fats in food manufacture, particularly in Western Europe."

Taking the demand situation in conjunction with supply prospects, Mr. Ridler concludes that the industry is coming into a less dynamic period, but not a situation of radical disequilibrium.

In respect to price, he feels that the balanced supply/demand picture gives good grounds for hope that in the next ten years there will be fewer crises to bring out very wide swings in fats and oil quotations. He is looking forward to a "price situation that will set a steadier framework for investment in coconut."

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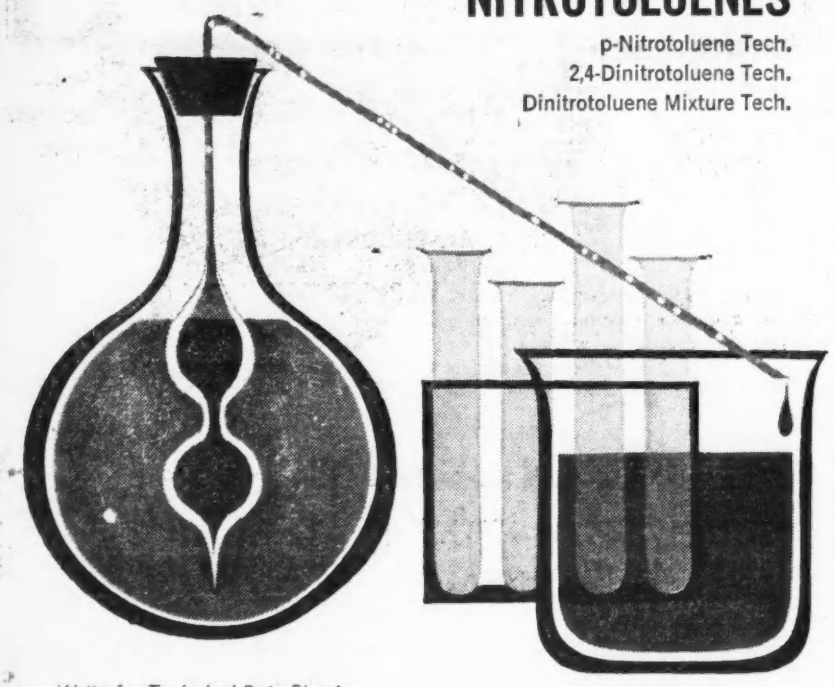

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Aliphatic Organics

Glycerine sales are reported "good for a January." However, the market is seasonally slow and outlet to alkyd resins remains depressed as a result of the long standing shortage of phthalic anhydride. Imported crude glycerine remains at prices above what buyers here are willing to pay. More attractive prices in Europe have caused a drying up of import material. Sales of chlorinated solvents are also seasonally slow. Volume of perchlorethylene moving to the dry cleaning outlet normally reaches a peak during the spring and fall months. Market requirements for carbon tetrachloride and chloroform are routine. Methylene chloride which finds its biggest outlet to the paint industry, is also seasonally slow.

A producer reported a new process for stabilizing formaldehyde has been in use by the company for more than a year. The method reportedly makes it possible to lower storage temperatures fifteen to twenty degrees Fahrenheit. A producer announced a 7 cent per pound drop in prices of "Delrin" acetal resins recently. The materials are all-formaldehyde based. The decline follows a startup of full scale commercial production at the company's Parkersburg, W. Va., plant.

New materials to be reported on in this space during the coming year will include azelaic acid, 1,3-butylene glycol, pelargonic acid, b-propiolactone, dicyclopentadiene, tripropylene, isobutyric acid, tributyrin sucrose acetate isobutyrate, acetylene tetrabromide and neopentylglycol. A producer dropped the price of neopentylglycol 5 cents per pound last week. New price in truckload is 32 cents per pound, while less truckload is 33 cents.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Neopentylglycol, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 23, 1959
132.85	132.86	132.89	130.67

For Current Prices see page 10

Acetone—Withdrawals for use in production of other ketone solvents remains routine. Recent weeks have seen leveling off in requirements for materials moving to the coatings and resins field, sources report. It is generally indicated that a lag in the full effects of the long steel shutdown is only now being felt. Although steel operating rates have been maintained at over ninety percent since early December, the steel companies still have a big backlog of orders and many specialty types of steel will be short for weeks to come.

Acrylates—Activity in the latex paint field continues to show good growth potential. For the immediate future, an industry spokesman reported recently, the big advance will be made in the area of outdoor wood application.

Together with polyvinyl acetate and styrene-butadiene types, acrylic emulsions make up a 60 million gallon per year market for water-based paints.

For outdoor applications, good results have been reported for exposures of up to six and a half years, it is reported.

Acrylonitrile — Brisk activity in synthetic rubber and textiles outlets form the basis for optimistic predictions concerning sales volume of acrylo in the coming months.

Consumers have been more active since the price reduction of January 1. In December, most buyers were content to wait on the sidelines and live off inventories as much as possible. Now, however, buying is for immediate need plus some inventory accumulation, sources say.

Overcapacity during the next few years will be the major problem producers have to face. The largest buyer of acrylo is moving into the producing ranks with capacity at Memphis, Tenn., and at Beaumont, Texas.

Man-made textile fiber consumption continues to run to better than 25 percent of all fibers consumption and observers feel the synthetics will strengthen their position this year.

In home furnishings, wearing apparel and in industrial use, primarily in the tire industry, use of man-made fibers has attained a firm foothold and shows a steady growth potential for the future, sources report.

Azelaic Acid—Material is priced at 40c. per pound in carload of 50 pound bags, dlvd. Ton lots list at 41c. per pound, same packing, same basis.

Material finds use in production of lacquers, resins, polyamides and plasticizers.

Bromochloromethane — Volume moving to makers of fire extinguishing compounds is routine. Prices are unchanged from previous report. Market is adequately supplied.

1,3-Butylene Glycol—Tankcar price is 18c. per pound, delivered. Carload or truckload of 55-gal. non-ret. drums is 20½c. per pound on a delivered basis. Less carload or truckload quantity lists at 22c. per pound, same packing, f.o.b. works.

Material has been on the market for about ten years, sources report. Changing technology has continued to add to the potential in this market. Basic uses include polyesters, polyurethanes, surface active agents, polymeric plasticizers, humectaints and coupling agents.

Carbon Tetrachloride — Markets for chlorinated solvents in general are seasonally slow, according to report of sources contacted last week.

Prices remain unchanged at previously reported levels. Carbon tetrachloride lists at 10¾c. per pound in tanks, freight allowed.

Dicyclopentadiene—Price in bulk is 12c. per pound; carload of drums 14½c. per pound and less carload in drums, 14¾c. per pound. Prices are f.o.b. works.

Epichlorohydrin — Sales prospects for epoxy resins, major epichlorohydrin outlet, remain especially bright for this year. Estimates in some quarters are that production will go over 50 million pounds for the first time. This is compared with the 28 million pounds turned out during 1958.

Ethylene Oxide—A hefty slice of production goes into captive production of ethylene glycol. The seasonal nature of the latter material in the antifreeze outlet has led to a slowing in demand in recent months.

A new ethylene oxide unit is expected on stream at the close of the year at Brandenburg, Ky. The plant will use a process for direct oxidation of ethylene. The oxide will be converted to derivatives for use as antifreeze, brake fluids and detergents.

A producer reported the start of construction of an alkyl phenol unit at Kearny, N.J. Most of the plant's output will be used to produce alkyl phenol-based ethylene oxide condensates, the company reports. Completion of the unit is slated for September of this year.

Formaldehyde—A producer reports use of a new method of stabilizing formaldehyde which makes it possible to lower storage temperatures fifteen to twenty degrees Fahrenheit. The method has been in use for more than a year and has been thoroughly tested and approved, the company says.

Resins volume has continued slow. An uptrend in demand from automotive outlets, as the steel pipelines are filled is expected within the next few months. Prospects for a price increase in this market are slim. Sources point out that resistance to such a move would develop on the grounds that the advance of last July adequately reflected the increase in methanol cost in the previous quarter.

A producer reported recently that the price of "Delrin" acetyl resins had been trimmed 7c. per pound. The HCHO-based resins were reduced from 95c. to 88c. per pound in truckload quantities following start-up of full scale commercial output at the company's Parkersberg, W. Va., plant.

Glycerine—Sales volume is reported "good for a January." Material moving to the alkyds outlet remains in the doldrums as the effects of the steel strike are still being dissipated. Some sources feel it may be another month or more before an upturn can be expected.

Imported crude remains at prices above what buyers here are willing to pay. A better price in Europe has led to a drying up in crude shipments to the United States.

Isobutronitrile—Trade sources report good potential for this material for use

Aliphatic Organics

in insecticides. Price is quoted at 52c. per pound in a carload of 350-lb. drums and 57c. per pound in less carload quantities, same packing. Prices are on a delivered basis.

Isobutyl Isobutyrate — Developmental price of 75c. per pound in less carload drum lots is quoted on this material. Packing is in a 375-lb. drum and price is on an f.o.b. works basis.

Isobutyric Acid—Tankcar or tanktruck price is quoted at 33c. per pound, carload or truckload of drums 35c. and less carload or truckload lots, 36½c. per pound. Prices are on a delivered basis.

Methylene Chloride—Trade sources report the market is slow. Demand is seasonally low. Prices are unchanged and observers see no indication of a change.

Production is estimated to be in the neighborhood of 90 to 100 million pounds per year with the major outlet to the paint industry.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone—Ketone solvents, used in the protective coatings field, have been moving in routine volume. Most sources report a leveling off in demand after the vigorous pace of last fall. With all indications pointing to a sustained high level of operations in the steel and automotive industries, chemical sources feel the market should move upward from the current plateau.

Molasses—Markets for feeding cane molasses were weaker in Gulf and midwest states during the week, according to report of the Department of Agriculture.

Demand was moderate to slow as some distributors reduced offering prices and tended to force the pace. The "mostly" price at New Orleans was 9¾c. per gallon. Blackstrap markets on the east coast were steady with generally good demand.

Shipments of corn molasses for the first eleven months of last year amounted to 19.2 million gallons compared to 18.4 million shipped in the same period of 1958.

Neopentylglycol—A producer lopped 5c. per pound off the price of neopentylglycol (2,2,-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol). New price for carload of drums is 32c. per pound and less carload is 33c. Areas of development for this material include polyesters, polyurethanes, plasticizers and alkyd resins.

Pelargonic Acid—Tankcar price is 25c. per pound; carload of 55-gal. non-ret. dms, is 27½c. per pound and ton lots are priced at 28½c. per pound, same packing. Prices are on a delivered basis.

Pentaerythritol—A lack of snap in the alkyd resins outlet has continued to plague producers of PE. The slow pace in the latter market has developed as a result of the long standing shortage of an important coal-chemically derived component, phthalic anhydride.

b-Propiolactone—Price of this material is 87c. per pound in tankcar or tanktruck quantity; 89c. per pound in carload or truckload of drums and 90c. per pound in less carload or less truckload lots. Prices are on an f.o.b. works basis. In drum quantities, the chemical is packed in 55-gallon aluminum, returnable drums. A deposit is required on drums. A 15.5-gallon drum quantity is available for research use at $1.05 per pound.

Prices are considered developmental and future cost will depend on volume. Sales are considered relatively small now. However, laboratory work thus far indicates that the material will eventually find use in surface coatings, in modifying resins and as a chemical intermediate.

Laboratory evaluation has given producers "an idea" of what the material will do. Sources report there has been some work done in the use of b-propiolactone in modification of starch as well as in modifying wool and various textile materials.

Sucrose Acetate Isobutyrate — SAIB, 100 percent, is priced at 35½c. per pound in truckload, drum lots, and 37c. per pound in less truckload quantity on a delivered basis.

Price of 90 percent material is 31c. per pound in tankcar, 33½c. per pound in truckload and 35c. per pound in less than truckload quantity.

Material finds use in the coatings field as an extender or in the compounding of cellulosic plastics as an extender.

Sucrose—Refined, white sucrose in bags is quoted unchanged at $9.35 per cwt., eastern refinery. The market is seasonally depressed. Raw sugar receipts are normally on the increase at this time of year and less refined sugar moves to soft drink bottlers and ice cream makers during the winter months. Inventories are fully adequate for modest trade requirements.

Tributyrin—Less carload price is 69c. per pound in 465-lb. drum. Price is quoted on a delivered basis.

2,2,4-Trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol — Material is available in developmental quantity at 40c. per pound, delivered.

Tripropylene—Tankcar quantity lists at 28c. per gallon; carload of drums, 44c. per gallon and less carload in drums, 54c. per gallon. Prices are on a delivered East basis. Trade sources report routine movement in the market. Material is sold primarily in the bulk quantity.

Vinyl Chloride—Add women's and children's shoes to the list of possible end-uses for polyvinyl chloride. A plastic shoe can reportedly be molded in 40 seconds and finished in five to six minutes.

Less startling, perhaps, is the estimate of a spokesman for a major tire manufacturer that sales and output of solid vinyl flooring will increase by 15 percent this year. The hopeful note is a result of a trend to all-vinyl compounded flooring and the current optimistic business climate. Last year's output and sales were curbed only by the ability of company to produce, it was said. A multi-million dollar expansion has been made to assure adequate supply.

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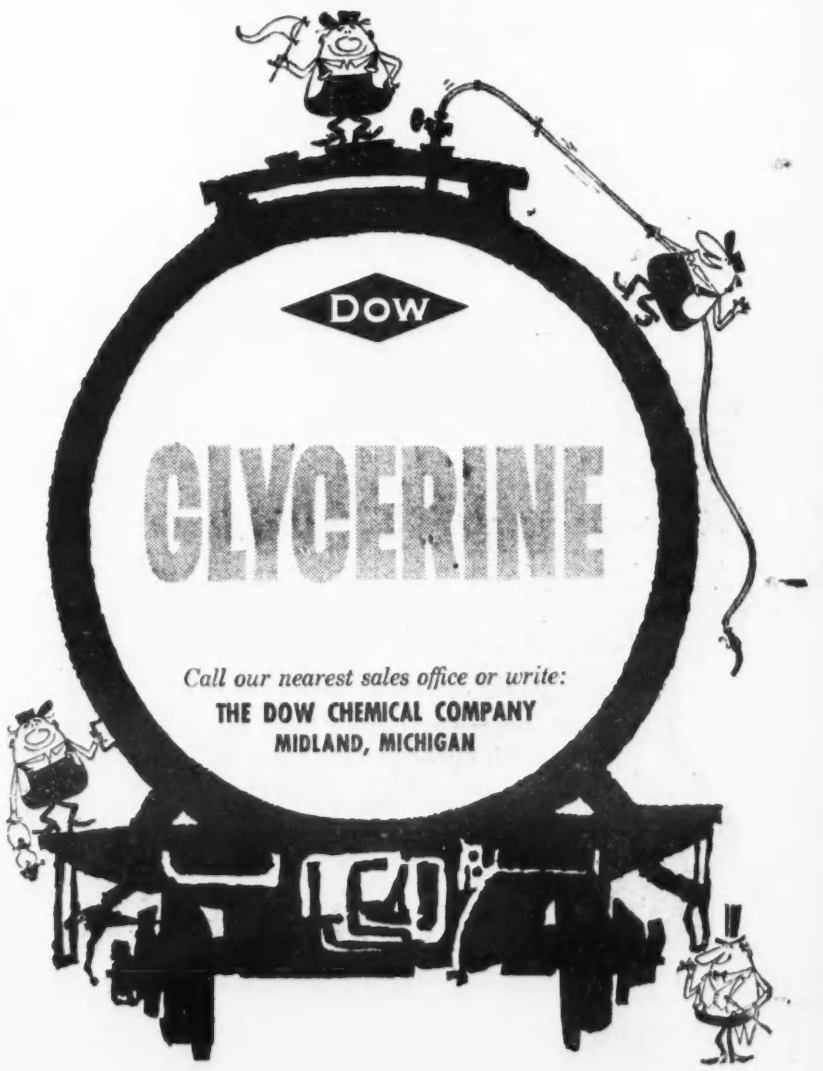

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Glycerine Awards to Trio For Tissue Transplant Work

The Glycerine Producers' Association last week conferred its eighth annual glycerine research awards—an honor plaque and a $1,000 honorarium each—on Drs. Ernest M. Barsamian, Harvard Medical School; Stanley W. Jacob, University of Oregon Medical School, and Samuel C. Collins, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The award-winning research of the three men focused on prolonging the safe ischemic period (period of survival without oxygen) for organs removed from a dog prior to transplantation.

The researchers found that the most effective method involved mechanical dehydration and glycerine saturation.

Belgium Is Now

—*Continued from page 7*

Petrochim in the manufacture of polyethylene at Antwerp.

• Union Carbide Corporation helped establish European Research Associates near Brussels to do basic chemical physical, and solid state research.

• Argus Chemical Corporation joined with Union Chimique Belge, Brussels, to form S. A. Argus Chemical for making vinyl and plastics products.

• Wynn Oil Company established Wynn's Friction Proofing Belgium S. A., at Antwerp, to make products for reducing friction for all kinds of moving metal machinery parts by smoothing and sealing the surfaces chemically.

• Allied Chemical moved its International Trade Offices (promotion and sales) from New York to Brussels in the latter part of 1958 to assure effective sales coordination and promotion in relation to Common Market developments.

• U. S. Rubber International (Belgium) S. A., and Englebert & Co., manufacturer of tires, formed a new company, Englebert, S. A., Liege, capital 250,650,000 Belgian francs.

• Mead Johnson International Ltd., Canada, established Mead Johnson (Belgium) S. A. to manufacture and sell pharmaceutical and food products, capital 2,500,00 Belgian francs.

• Parke, Davis & Co. established Parke, Davis & Co., Ltd., Brussels, new plant being built at Bornem. Capital, 25 million Belgian francs.

• Philip Bros. Ore Corporation, established Philip Brothers (Belgium) S. A., to trade in metals, ores, and chemicals. Capital 1 million Belgian francs.

• Carborundum, S. A., Brussels, was established for the manufacture and sales of abrasives.

Aspirin: Who Takes It?

—*Continued from page 4*

25 percent production hike and says it is ready for additional boosts if the outbreak spreads. The other to increase production is Plough, Inc., the Memphis, Tenn., producer of "St. Joseph" aspirin.

What originally sent the tableters scurrying was a Public Health Service announcement on January 13 of critical outbreaks of flu in nine states. Demands from retailers of aspirin have since added weight to the PHS report.

The areas reported as having severe outbreaks are Texas, Ohio, Michigan, Hawaii, Tennessee, Kentucky, California, Nevada and Utah. Hardest hit of all has been Los Angeles, with something like 500,000 cases to date.

Meanwhile, PHS is taking advantage of the present outbreak by stepping up influenza research.

Surgeon General Leroy E. Burney has put the service's committee of investigators into action and is encouraging other investigators to conduct influenza studies.

One of the tasks being undertaken by PHS is a study to assess the value of vaccine given in the 1957 epidemic as to continued immunity.

MARKET RESEARCH MANAGER: William Threadgill, named manager of agricultural market research by Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Co.

Chlor-Alkali Capacity

—*Continued from page 3*

all expansion, Hooker reports, will produce caustic soda and caustic potash of very low salt content. Sold by Hoechst-Uhde Corporation, New York, an affiliate of Farbwerke Hoechst AG of West Germany, the cells will be the first 120,000 ampere units sold by the company for installation in the US.

Hooker has not disclosed how much its chlor-alkali capacity will be boosted by the expansion.

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Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties

Demand for metals occurring in trace quantities in their ores coupled with the need for high purity separation of both common and rare metals, has resulted in the development of metallurgical extraction, which is also known in the trade as liquid ion exchange. Ion exchange reactions are of four types. The first is base or cation exchange, as in the water-softening process. The second is hydrogen exchange, which is a special case of the first in which metal ions are replaced by hydrogen ion with the aid of a hydrogen zeolite or resin. And the third is anion exchange, as for instance the change of streptomycin sulfate to the chloride. Finally, the fourth is acid removal in which both hydrogen ion and the anion are removed by an amine resin.

The principle of chelation basicly is a simple one; however, there are some complications which arise due to the behavior of the chelates themselves. Stability of the complexes decides the effectiveness of sequestration, but also depends on a number of factors. An OPD survey shows that textiles take up 45 percent of the chelate business, soap and detergents, 14 percent; agriculture, 9 percent; rubber, 6 percent; and chemicals and miscellaneous, 26 percent. Sales of water soluble chelates had figures for 1959 at 12.0 million pounds per year, and in 1965 27.6 million pounds.

Areas in which liquid ion exchange is practiced are the recovery of uranium and vanadium; purification of waste water; removal of acids from process streams; product purification of pharmaceutical and food processes; and potential uses include recovery and separation of molybdenum and tungsten, recovery of rare earths; and recovery of chromium from acid plating solution.

WHAT'S REPORTED ON HERE

Though coverage in the Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties market report encompasses twenty classes of chemicals, only a few of them are mentioned in this issue. Here's the entire list:

Adhesives, antibacterials and fungicides, antifoaming agents, antioxidants, antistatic agents, blowing agents, catalysts and accelerators, chelating agents, chemically processed oils, emulsions and latexes, enzymes, fatty acid derivatives, feed supplements, filtering materials, ion exchange resins, surfactants, synthetic waxes, textile chemicals, thickening and suspending agents, and ultraviolet absorbers.

If you have suggestions for any additional materials that might be included in this section, write OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S Technical Editor, 30 Church street, New York 7.

Catalysts & Accelerators

"Aero Catalyst NR-1," a promoted nickel, highly active catalyst, is manufactured by American Cyanamid Company. Used in catalytic reforming of methane, ethane, or natural gas, in the presence of steam, it produces a mixture of hydrogen and carbon oxides.

Produced in the form of extruded Raschig rings, the shape of the ring is said to contribute to a high surface available for catalytic reaction with low resistance to flow of gas. Cyanamid explains that the rings are extruded rather than pelleted to provide the highest possible mechanical strength.

Proof of this mechanical strength, continues the company, is in the fact that the crush strength of **"Aero Catalyst NR-1"** measures 55 pounds, which is said to be twice as high as that of older products.

Bulk density of **"NR-1"** is about 51 pounds per cubic foot. Concerning surface activity of **"Aero Catalyst NR-1,"** Cyanamid says that it measures approximately 40 square meters per gram which is exceptionally high for this type of material. With other properties constant, Cyanamid states that higher surface area contributes to higher catalytic activity by ensuring increased contact between reactant gas molecules and the active catalytic agent.

Discussing various operating characteristics, the company claims that full activation is achieved in nickel reforming catalysts by steaming and reducing. Concerning shrinkage during use, it occurs during activation and the early stages of operation of **"Aero Catalyst NR-1."** Thereafter, shrinkage is slight, but the decrease, however, is compensated by the low density and high volume activity of **"NR-1."**

Cyanamid goes on to say that **"Aero Catalyst NR-1"** is insoluble in water and thus is not adversely affected by moisture. Speaking of the effect of carbonization on their product, the company explains that excessive deposition of carbon will result in breakdown or physical disintegration of any nickel reforming catalyst. On the other hand, there will not be any deposition of carbon when operating with natural gas. And should steam failures occur, some carbon will be laid down.

Finally, according to Cyanamid, all nickel catalysts lose activity when poisoned by sulfur, and therefore the sulfur content of **"NR-1"** is kept to a low value.

Chelating Agents

"Perma Kleer 312" is described by Refined Products Corporation, which is the company producing it, as being a broad range iron sequestrant superior to hydroxyamin carboxylic acid, gluconate or glucoheptonate sequestrants in the pH range of 2 to 14, and equal or better in the range of pH 14 to 30 percent caustic.

Tentative specifications of **"Perma Kleer 312,"** a straw-colored liquid, are: an active content of 25 percent, pH of 11.0, and solubility in all proportions with water in alkaline or acid pH. According to the company, **"Perma Kleer 312"** is not an effective calcium sequestrant below a pH of 12. Furthermore, Refined Products says that their product has been successful as a sequestrant for copper.

Another Refined Products sequestrant is **"Perma Kleer Tetra Crystals,"** a non-hygroscopic form of the tetrasodium salt of ethylene diamine tetra acetic acid. Explaining the process, one mole of chemically pure Na_4EDTA is combined with four moles of water, as water of crystallization, to form characteristic crystals which have no tendency to unite with more water.

Refined Products goes on to say that due to the incorporation of water of crystallization into the moleclue, lower chelating values would be thought the result; however, the company claims that the opposite is true. Due to the purification during the process of crystallization, the content of Na_4EDTA is higher than in any other form. This is helpful because of the resulting chelating efficiency, non-varying pH and stable assay of **"Perma Kleer Tetra Crystals."**

Finally, the company says that **"Perma Kleer Tetra Crystals"** forms stable chelates with all divalent metal ions and most trivalent ones.

The **"Monaquests"** are a series of organic amino polycarboxylic acid sequestering agents manufactured by Mona Industries, Inc. The most versatile of the group is **"Monaquest CA,"** which is the tetrasodium salt of EDTA. Mona offers it in three different forms and also as the free acid.

According to Mona, **"Monaquest CA"** is moderately stable to oxidation and can be used in peroxide baths. Discussing the various grades of **"Monaquest CA,"** Mona states that **"Monaquests CA-67"** and **"CA-100"** are light straw liquids having specific gravity of 1.2 and 1.3 respectively, being 10 and 10.9 pounds per gallon in that order, both having a pH of 11 to 12 in a one percent solution, and a solids content of 32, plus or minus 2 for **"CA-67,"** and 47, plus or minus 2, for **"CA-100."**

"Monaquests CA-200 and **CA-Acid"** are listed as being white powders having a pH of 11 to 12 percent in a one percent solution. Major fields of application suggested by Mona for **"Monaquest CA"** are water softening, scale removal, soaps and detergents, sanitizers and disinfectants, metal cleaning, electroplating, agriculture, and scouring and dyeing textiles.

Two others of the **"Monaquest"** series are **"Monaquest CACI-45** and **CI."** Mona says that they are designed for iron chelation in caustic solution with a pH above 12 such as 2 to 3 percent kier

—Continued on page 48

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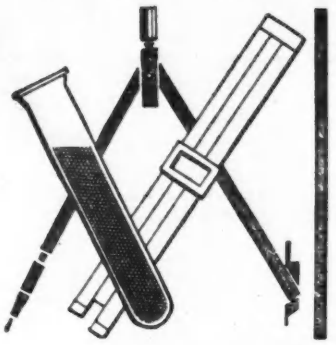

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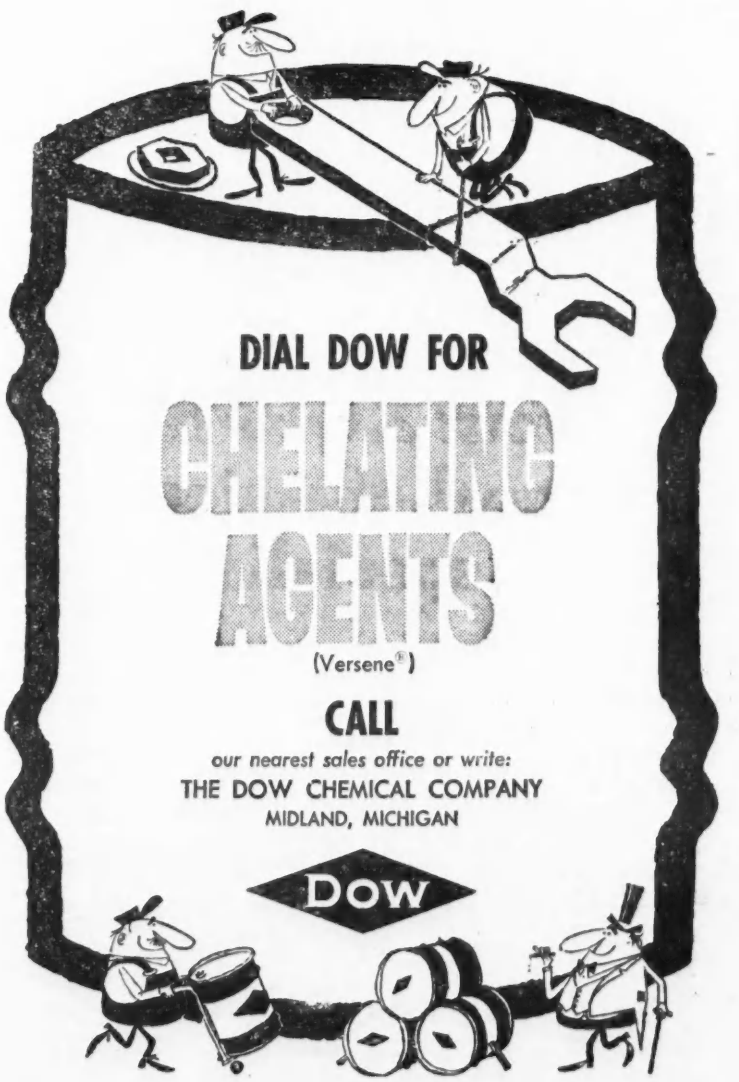

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Coal Chemicals

No price action was reported in coal chemicals markets last week, after a 50 percent decline in diphenolic acid reported two weeks ago. There were mixed opinions as to how quickly the phthalic anhydride market was recovering supply balance. The general feeling appeared to be that recovery has not been as rapid as had been anticipated. On the resins level, sources point out that concurrent shortage of 2-ethylhexanol has been obscured by the phthalic shortage. A major tar distiller recently reported a 60 million pound a year naphthalene desulfurization unit will be built at Follansbee, W. Va. The facility will utilize a new pressure-hydrogenation process and is slated to begin operations by the end of the year.

In the benzene market, strong demand from export as well as domestic markets remains in evidence. Sources point out that should export demand continue to hold up well or imports slacken, the current short supply would be extended. Trade feeling is that six to eight weeks will see a much more equitable market balance come into being.

The continued battle between rayon and nylon for the new tire market as well as a growing outlet to caprolactum are cited as reasons for the burst of activity which has featured the cyclohexane market of late. A major petrochemical source expects to bring in a cyclohexane plant at Port Arthur, Texas, within the next month.

Production of coke in November amounted to 4,335,292 net tons, Bureau of Mines reported. This is the highest output since June, 1959, and is attributed to the ending of the steel strike on November 7. Despite the four-month shutdown, which restricted coke production, output through November was about 1.5 million tons higher than in the comparable period of the 1958 recession year. Stocks of oven coke at producers' plants reached an all-time high in November and were nearly 5 million tons at the close of the month. Bituminous coal stocks increased about 8 percent, sufficient for about 50 days supply.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended January 24 would amount to 95.2 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 2,712,000 net tons of steel. Output in the previous week was 2,727,000 tons, 2,641,000 in the comparable week one month ago and 2,056,000 net tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 23, 1959
118.40	118.40	118.45	118.59

For Current Prices see page 10

Basic Products

Benzene—Bureau of Mines reported cokeoven production of nitration and industrial benzene in the first eleven months of last year amounted to 104.7 million gallons as against 105.2 million in the comparable period during 1958.

Sales in the eleven month period totaled 106.5 million gallons last year and 106.7 million gallons in '58.

Stocks on hand at producing plants at the close of November totaled 4.5 million gallons as against 3.4 million at the beginning of the month and 10.8 at the close of November, 1958.

In addition to strong demand on the domestic scene, requirements for export at well maintained prices form the basis for strong support in this market. Since capacity is more than adequate under normal conditions, some sources have continued to express the view that an oversupply could again come into being by the middle of this year. However, should the export market continue to hold up, or imports slacken, the current short supply would drag on.

The increasingly high standards set by makers of end-products utilizing benzene as a raw material has led more and more producers to add Udex extraction units for separation of aromatics. A petrochemical source reported that a $1 million Udex unit would be installed at Tulsa, Oklahoma, for making high-purity benzene. Construction is slated to get underway on March 1 and start-up of the facility is expected by October 1.

Coaltar — Bureau of Mines reported crude coaltar production in the month of November amounted to 50 million gallons as against 20.3 million in the previous month and 65.4 million in the comparable month of 1958. Output in the first eleven months of 1959 was 581.2 million gallons as compared with 602 million in the January through November period of '58.

Sales of coaltar during November amounted to 24 million gallons as opposed to 13.7 million in the preceding month and 31.8 million gallons in November, 1958. Sales in the first eleven months of last year 277.2 million gallons as compared with 314.8 million in the corresponding period of 1958.

Stocks on hand at producing plants at the close of the month totaled 34.4 million gallons as against 35.9 million at the beginning of the month and 28.5 million gallons on hand at the close of November, 1958.

Recent months have seen announcements by cokeoven operators of increases in coking capacity and one steel maker's report that tar distilling capacity would be expanded. Sources point out that the addition of more cokeovens could mean more coal chemicals depending on what is done with the tar. It is pointed out that some companies prefer to burn a good bit of their tar on the premise that they get more BTU's and make better steel that way.

Naphthalene—A major tar distiller recently reported that a 60 million pound per year naphthalene desulfurization plant would be built at Follansbee, W. Va. The unit is slated to come on-stream sometime at the end of this year. The unit will produce desulfurized naphthalene by a pressure-hydrogenation process.

Phenol—The upgrading of phenol facilities announced recently by a major producer of synthetic material may add 10 to 15 million pounds to the plant's estimated 120 million pound per year capacity.

Tar Acids—With the exception of phenol, natural tar acids remain in fully adequate supply. A seasonal slump in the use of gasoline additives has been noted this month and is slated to hang on during the cold weather months ahead.

Tariff Commission reported October production of tricresyl phosphate at 2,523,239 pounds as against 2,717,627 pounds in the previous month.

Toluene—Cokeoven toluene production in the first eleven months of last year amounted to 23.7 million gallons as against 25.2 million in the comparable period the previous year.

Sales in the January through November period were 23.1 million gallons compared with the like period of '58.

Stocks on hand at producing plants at the close of November amounted to 2.2 million gallons as against 2 million at the beginning of the month and 3.6 million at the close of November, 1958.

Toluene stocks are reported fully adequate for the requirements of the trade. Heavy export demand and the amount of material retained in the gasoline stream by petroleum refiners serve as good outlets for toluene.

Intermediates

Crotonic Acid—Price is 36c. per pound, delivered, in 200-lb drum lots. A dry material is available at 42c. per pound, same terms. Structurally, conjugated unsaturation makes a variety of end-uses possible for this material. Trade sources report uses in fields as widely separated as insecticides and detergents. Growth has not been spectacular but a steady, modest uptrend is reported.

Cyclohexane—A petrochemical producer hopes to bring in new cyclohexane capacity sometime next month at Port Arthur,

Coal Chemicals

Texas. Main use is as a raw material in the production of nylon.

Expansion in this market has been brought on largely by the increased usage chemical men believe is in the offing. Some sources believe nylon will continue to crowd rayon for the new tire market. Another growing outlet is to caprolactum. A major chemicals producer is building a new plant for caprolactum at Houston, Texas.

Price of cyclohexane in tankcars is 36c. per pound; 40-dm. lots of more 56c. per pound and 5 to 39-dm. lots, 60c. per pound.

2,6-DBPC—An attempt to boost prices in this market at the first of the year did not carry through. Costs have continued to rise and a long decline in price has taken place over the past year and a half. However, competitive influences make it questionable as to whether the price will move up this year.

Most of the market remains in technical material for use as a gas additive. However, food and feed grades outlets take an increasing share of the market.

Phthalic Anhydride—There were mixed reports as to whether or not the market was regaining a supply demand balance. Some sources felt the resumption of phthalic shipments has been slower than had been anticipated. The situation is clouded on the resins level by a shortage of 2-ethylhexanol. It is pointed out that the phthalic shortage has more or less obscured a concurrent growth of shortage in the alcohol. In resins, other materials can be and have been used, but such chemicals as phthalic anhydride, dioctyl phthalate and 2-ethylhexanol are an integral part of consumption patterns.

Styrene Monomer—Brisk activity in the synthetic rubber industry is expected to carry through the initial months of this year. Estimates of new car production ranging from 6.5 to 7 million units and optimistic early reports of consumer acceptance of the new compact cars lead styrene monomer producers to believe the market is in for another record year.

Buying in the rubber outlet has been primarily for immediate need, sources feel, and little inventory building has taken place.

Last year's production of polystyrene is estimated at about 900 million pounds with consumption about 880 million. Molding and extrusion needs for air conditioners, refrigerators and other large appliances took the lion's share of polystyrene production with protective coatings and resins use in second and third place respectively.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ended January 24, was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	956,214
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	40,630,721
Benzene	gals.	3,740,978
Coaltar	gals.	22,227,789
Crude chemical oil	gals.	704,578
Toluene	gals.	905,887
Xylene	gals.	268,311

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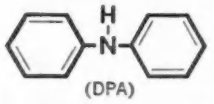

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

A leading drug and fine chemicals maker has boosted prices for sulfanilamide 20 cents per pound, to a range of $1.50 to $1.55 a pound for 1000- and 100-pound quantities, respectively. Reporting the change, spokesman for the firm noted that the increase was being made "despite imports." These, reportedly, increased appreciably during the steel strike when coal chemical intermediates used in the manufacture of the drug were in limited supply and where and when available were channeled to more profitable end-items. Now, however, although sulfanilamide is adequately available, mounting costs necessitate the higher prices.

Price Trends

Advanced
Sulfanilamide, 20c. per lb.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 23, 1959
60.22	60.22	60.23	62.11

For Current Prices see Page 10

Foreign offerings coupled with poor domestic inquiry have resulted in still another price reduction for cortisone. At $1.05 to $1.10 a gram, the new schedule is 10 cents lower than its predecessor. Hydrocortisone prices are also lower at $1.10 to $1.20 a gram. Sales, nonetheless, are strong.

Most of the naturally derived seasonings and flavorings available on the market—some since the days when Solomon and Sheba were an item—have been cleared by Food and Drug Administration under the food additives law as "generally recognized as safe by qualified experts throughout the country."

Only seven of the 157 chemical substances originally proposed as safe under this category of the law still await formal determination by the agency. These are quinine, red and yellow cinchona barks, two forms of orris root, wintergreen and methyl salicylate.

Used in small amounts as confectionery flavors, wintergreen and methyl salicylate are currently under study by FDA. Pending results of lab findings—this may take a year—usage of both materials in customary amounts will be permitted. It is likely that the "safe" label will be given shortly to quinine, cinchona and orris roots.

So afraid are we of dragging our feet on the newsbeat that we tripped over same last week in reporting that General Services Administration was ready, at long last, to sell its quinine to an American firm. True, negotiations were underway at the time. But in a later development, the government's housekeeping agency rejected the firm's bid and those of two other interested parties as well on the grounds that the best price offered—7 cents an ounce—was "inadequate."

It is recalled that shortly after the sale was announced some people in the trade thought that the 13.8 million ounces in the stockpile could be purchased for about 5 cents an ounce.

Aspirin—Several of the leading aspirin tableters say they are increasing production in order to keep up with demands, spurred of late by the outbreak of Asian flu in several localities throughout the nation.

Spokesman for two major bulk producers of both aspirin and salicylic acid, however, report that they haven't seen any significant rise in demand for either chemical. In fact, one man indicated that based on his own firm's current sales, he would have to say that there was no major outbreak of Asian flu.

The several reports really don't conflict. The fact is that a rise in sales at the consumer level—whether it be aspirin or some other material—is seldom if ever reflected immediately in sales of the bulk product. Normally, it takes a few weeks, a trade source says.

Aspirin production in the first eight months of 1959 totaled 11,961,942 pounds. According to Business and Defense Services Administration, this was considerably more than in the same period in 1956 and 1957 but below 1958's all-time high of 14,282,174 pounds.

Exports in the same eight months dropped from 904,409 to 705,420 pounds, owing principally to reduced shipments to Canada from 328,600 to 109,150 pounds in the first half of the year.

Because the use of aspirin in the Canadian medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations industry is growing at a rate of approximately 100,000 pounds a year, BDSA figures that its domestic production also must be increasing sharply.

Cortisone—Plain ole lack of demand coupled with rather large importations have knocked down prices once again. Last week, the quote on cortisone acetate was called $1.05 to $1.10 a gram, off 10c. from the previous level.

Hydrocortisone was also lower. But here the decline was only 5c. per gram, setting up a schedule of $1.10 to $1.20 (a quantity differential).

Sales of hydrocortisone, however, are said to be good.

Dihydrostreptomycin — While stranger things have happened, it's still quite noteworthy that trade members are in full agreement on the present state of the DHS and streptomycin markets. All describe them as "firm."

Initial stability was created last fall by a concerted effort on the part of producers to hold out for list prices, sources say, adding that since that time trading has been conducted for the most part at the official $40-$41 schedule.

Continued stability, of course, has been due largely to heavy seasonal demands from both domestic and foreign buyers.

Reviewing the first eight months of 1959, BDSA notes that production of DHS ran considerably below that of the corresponding period in 1958 although exports continued to increase.

Exports in bulk form totaled 63.3 million grams—88 percent of the quantity exported in the eight month period—and went mainly to India, 17 million grams; Belgium-Luxembourg, 16; Bermuda, 7; and Mexico, 4.

Exports in dosage forms totaled 8.6 million grams. The two largest shipments, 2 million and 1 million grams, went to Mexico and Thailand, respectively.

Unlike DHS, streptomycin was produced in greater quantity during January-August than in the corresponding period in 1958, BDSA says. Specific data on production for the eight months can not be tallied, however, because statistics for a two month period were withheld owing to possible disclosure of individual company operations.

Exports of streptomycin were 68 percent higher in the January-August 1959 period than in the same months in 1958. Large quantities were taken by India (21.9 million grams) and Bermuda (4.8 million grams).

Opium—World production of opium in 1958 totaled 939 tons, an increase of slightly more than 226 tons over the preceding year.

Reporting to the United Nations Economic and Social Council, the Permanent Central Opium Board also observed that demand for opium for medical purposes almost doubled between 1948 and 1958, whereas licit consumption for non-medical or quasi-medical purposes fell by five-sixths.

In 1957, the board said, non-medical consumption absorbed 270 tons or one-third of the 740 tons used for licit purposes. In 1958, it dropped to forty-six tons and accounted for roughly one-twentieth of total consumption.

Nineteen tons of opium were smoked in Thailand in 1958, compared with 27.7 tons a year earlier. Thailand, which supplied the Board with the figures on opium smoking, is the only country in the world where opium smoking is permitted by law.

Penicillin—This much one can say: The penicillin market has not gone from bad to worse. In fact, the way one trade member sees it, there has been no further deterioration and prices remain relatively firm at the $21-$24 (per billion units) range. This time last year, the quote was in the vicinity of $50.

More a matter of intense domestic competition than anything else, the downtrend in prices during the past year may now have bottomed out. What will happen when and if the new synthetic forms win wide acceptance is thus the question now—or will be soon.

As yet, according to recent trade re-

For Vitamins

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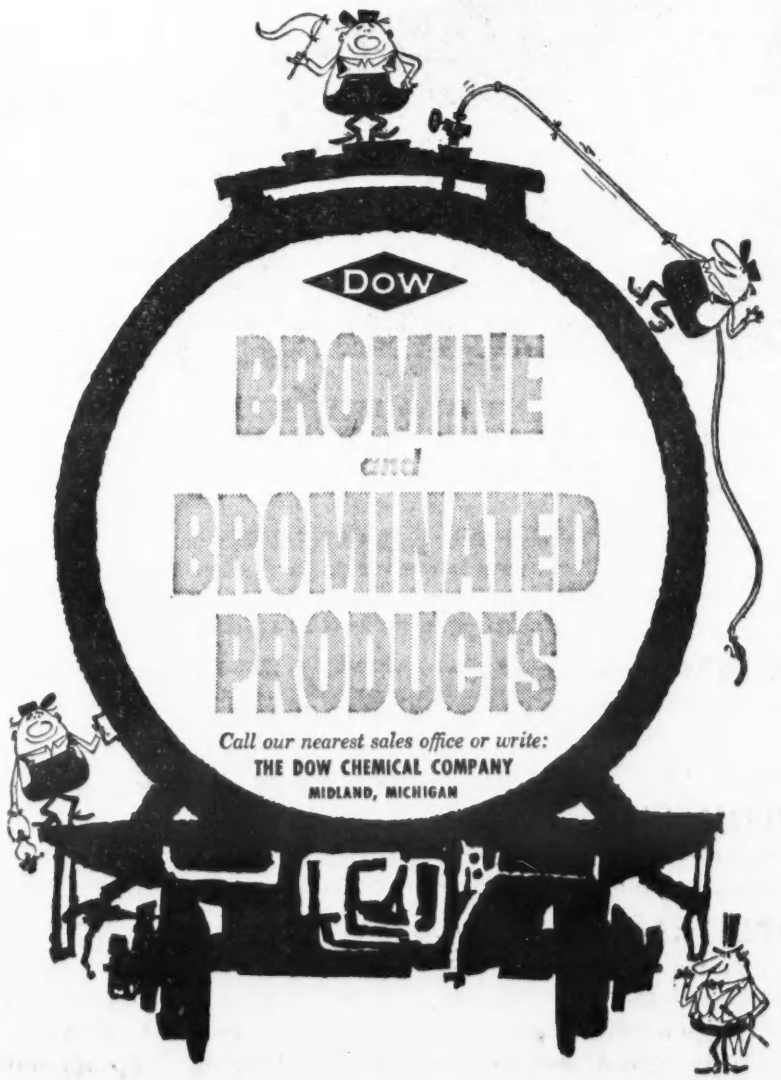

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

ports, introduction of the synthetics has not adversely affected bulk sales of procaine and potassium penicillins.

Sulfanilamide—Producers here have advanced prices on sulfanilamide 20 cents per pound, to $1.50-$1.55 a pound for 100- and 1,000-pound quantities, respectively. Spokesman for the firm that initiated the action noted the action was being taken "despite imports."

One of the chemicals hit by the steel strike, sulfanilamide, was in rather tight supply when production of the coal chemicals from which it is manufactured was curtailed for several months. Shortages, consequently, prompted larger volume imports, boosting prices on the latter at the same time.

Currently, however, adequate material is available. Producers evidently feel that they cannot sell it at the lower price and still retain a respectable profit.

Vitamins—Nothing in the vitamins end of the business is significantly changed. Imports continue to exert considerable pressure in some areas, internal competition in others. Anyway, here's a brief outline of the market story:

Vitiamin B_1 (thiamine): Imports are the major factor in pricing. Selling at $23 to $25 per kilo, foreign material is pressing hard on the domestic schedule currently established at $36 per kilo. Demand is good.

Vitamin B_2 (riboflavin): Market is described as active, the price "fairly firm" at $30 per kilo. A weasel word if there ever was one, the "fairly" description may indicate some price weakness. If such there is, competition among domestic manufacturers is the reason-why. Imports are not a consideration in this market.

Vitiamin B_6 (pyridoxine): Here, too, the market has been under continual price pressure from imported material, reported to be selling at $115 to $125 per kilo against the domestic listing of $175.

Niacin: Competition among domestic manufacturers, still intense, is showing up in lower trading prices.

Botanicals

Markets for domestic botanicals generally are stronger, due for the most part to limited stocks. And if collectors have anything at all left to sell, a dealer here says, they are evidently waiting for seasonal shortages to develop before making any offerings.

Arrival of new crop barberry root bark and Cape aloes has occasioned slight price reductions for both items.

Imports detained by the Food & Drug Administration at the Port of New York during the two-week period ended January 15 included 3 lots (77 bags) of gum karaya, 263 bags of juniper berries, 310 bags of kola nuts, and 168 cases of papain.

Agar—Listing on agar, USP Kobe No. 1 strip, last week was $2.25 to $2.35 a pound, up from the previous $2.10. Behind the advance; extremely short supplies.

Aloes—Last week's quote on Cape Aloes was 30c.-35c. a pound, down about 5 cents from the previous range. Arrival of new crop material brought about the reduction.

Barberry Root Bark—Recent arrival of new crop barberry root bark is reported. Prices have not been affected much since little if any material was available for several months previous. Current quote is $1 to $1.10 a pound.

Cantharides—Chinese material is currently selling at $1 a pound while the Russian is bringing anywhere from $2 to $2.15 a pound, depending upon quantity. Prices on the powders are approximately 15 cents higher.

Condurango Bark—Price is 18c. to 20c. a pound. Routine inquiry is reported.

Gum Arabic—According to statistics compiled by Business and Defense Services Administration of the Commerce department, gum arabic imports in the first eight months of 1959 were 17,917,000 pounds, valued at $2,822,000. This was 19 percent greater than imports in the corresponding period of 1958—15,126,000 pounds, valued at $2,321,000.

Three countries materially increased their shipments to the US and one make a token shipment in the 1959 period, none in 1958, BDSA said. These shipments were, in pound (January-August, 1959, figures in parentheses): Sudan 17,304,216 (15,001,552); Egypt 453,398 (11,023); India 120,723 (34,656); and Thailand 1,260 (none). Two countries shipped less in the 1959 period; Nigeria 18,680 (36,000) and Canary Island, none (55,997).

Juniper Berries—Inquiry from the liquor trade is active as is easily seen from prices which are strong. Last week's quote on hand-picked berries was 20c.-23c., while the regular variety were selling at about 3 cents less.

Ciba Products Advances Joseph to Vice-Presidency

Ciba Products Corporation, Summit, N. J., has appointed Donald M. Joseph, vice-president and general manager.

Joining Ciba Company in 1952 as sales manager of the plastics division, Mr. Joseph moved up, in 1955, to manager of that division, and in 1959 became general manager of Ciba Products Corporation.

Gagliardi Is Expanding

Gagliardi Research Corporation, East Greenwich, R. I., has made plans to construct a new laboratory building and enlarge existing facilities at its present East Greenwich location. The new laboratory, Gagliardi says, will provide a 200 percent increase in floor area. Completion is slated for June.

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TAKES TOP POST: Charles L. Czermak, elected president of George A. Breon & Co., New York, pharmaceutical manufacturing affiliate of Sterling Drug, Inc.

Chicago Drug Group Elects Forrest Luckett President

The Chicago Drug & Chemical Association has elected a new slate of officers headed by Forrest M. Luckett of Monsanto Chemical Company as president.

Others elected are: First vice-president, Samuel A. Davis, C. P. Hall Company; second vice-president, Robert DeLamar, J. H. DeLamar & Son, Inc.; secretary, J. C. Browning, DeMert & Dougherty, Inc.; and treasurer Ebon C. Jones, Owens-Illinois Glass Company.

Oronite Is Attracted

—*Continued from page 5*

four plants producing synthetic detergent chemicals and lubrication oil additives in both the United Kingdom and France.

A new multi-million dollar French plant, scheduled for completion by late 1960, will be built at Donges, on the Loire river near St. Nazaire—a growing industrial center within the European Common Market.

The company which will build and operate the St. Nazaire plant will be known as Societe' Californie-Atlantique. Its chief customer will be Rhodiaceta, the largest synthetic fiber producer in France. Rhodiaceta has recently completed construction of a new plant to produce its synthetic fiber, "Tergal," which will use large quantities of paraxylene as a raw material.

"The new venture," comments Oronite president T. G. Hughes, "is prompted by a rapidly-expanding market abroad for synthetic fibers, particularly in France.

Austrians Push

—*Continued from page 7*

creased its annual capacity from 8,000 to 20,000 tons, BDSA notes.

Turning its attention to the overall Austrian chemical industry, BDSA reports a 4 percent rise in production during 1958. This rate of advance was sharply below the 11 percent hike scored in 1957, the report notes.

Gross value of production also increased only 4 percent, as against a 13 percent rise in 1957.

"Overall," BDSA says, "the industry operated at 67 percent of capacity. The petrochemical branch was still in the planning stage, and production is not expected to begin before late 1960."

The value of chemical exports is reported at 1.9 and imports at 3.8 billion schillings, respectively, both about unchanged from 1957.

"In the export market, the industry faced sharper competition," BDSA goes on to say, "but most positions were held, although at the cost of prices concessions. There were no serious supply difficulties. The new high customs tariff, which became effective September, 1958, continues to protect the domestic industry."

Reports for the first four months of 1959 indicate that production continued to expand moderately. At the end of March, according to the report, stocks of chemicals were a full 15 percent below the level of a year earlier.

Since Austrian chemical exports are relatively independent of West European markets, BDSA thinks that establishment of the European economic community will have relatively mild effect on that country's chemical industry.

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locust (CAROB FLOUR)
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PRODUCERS OF FINE ORGANIC CHEMICALS

Trade Name Chemicals

—Continued from page 41

charges or 20 to 30 percent mercerizing baths.

The company goes on to say that **"Monaquest CACI-45"** will sequester calcium and magnesium and should not be used, therefore, in kiers with silicate linings. **"Monaquest CI,"** on the other hand, is recommended for use in such vessels. These two are said to be suited for application to textiles, kier, peroxide bleach, mercerizing, dyeing, and pulp steeping.

Flame Retarding Agents

Hooker Electrochemical Company produces **"CP-40,"** a light, honey colored, viscous liquid flame retardant. Chemically chlorinated paraffin, Hooker lists **"CP-40"** as having such specifications as a chlorine content of 42 percent, specific gravity of 1.185 at 15.5/15.5°C., viscosity of 160 to 180 at 210° F., maximum acidity content as HCl of 0.006 percent, and maximum stability of 0.15 percent HCl.

Describing **"CP-40,"** Hooker says that its vapor pressure and evaporation rate are negligible at elevated temperatures, and it tends to develop acidity due to the liberation of HCl causing it to pick up iron and darken in color.

The company goes on to says that concerning solubility of **"CP-40,"** the following are completely miscible: amyl acetate, carbon tetrachloride, ethyl acetate, ethyl alcohol, ethylene dichloride, ethyl methyl ketone, linseed oil—boiled, naphthas, monochlorobenzene, Solvesso type, toluene, tung oil, and other organic and chlorinated solvents are also miscible in various proportions.

Speaking of uses, Hooker claims that **"CP-40"** is used extensively in compositions for waterproofing and fireproofing fabrics. It is useful as a plasticizer and extender for a number of plastic materials. It is said to increase adhesiveness of metallic surfaces and add to water and flame repellent qualities. It is also widely used in antimony oxide paints, states the company.

Effectiveness of **"CP-40,"** is attributed to liberation of HCl at high temperatures. The material, Hooker goes on, may be incorporated in formulations either by means of mutual solvents or by emulsifying. Compatibility of **"CP-40"** includes a variety of resins whose films vary from soft and sticky to tough or rubbery. Said to have interesting possibilities are: polyvinyl chloride, chlorinated rubber, acrylic resins, meoprene, polystyrene, and vinyl acetate.

"M&T Flame Retarder" is an antimony-containing compound of use to producers of vinyls and other plastics put out by Metal & Thermit Corporation. A fine, white powder, **"M&T Flame Retarder"** has an apparent density of 0.75 to 0.89, specific gravity of 4.66, and maximum moisture content of 0.20 percent.

M&T claims that their product has a low refractive index which means it imparts little opacity to a film and enables the compounder to produce self-extinguishing stocks which are semitransparent. Another desirable features listed for **"M&T Flame Retarder"** in its low tinctorial strength which permits color pigments to exercise their maximum effect. In addition, M&T says that the product enhances the appearance of unpigmented vinyl films by imparting a pleasing matte lustre.

To exert a fire-retardant effect, M&T goes on to explain, **"M&T Flame Retarder"** must be used in conjunction with a chlorine-containing compound. In polyvinyl chloride plastics, however, the resin provides the chlorine ingredient. In other applications where chlorine is not usually present, M&T suggests that polyvinyl chloride, chlorinated paraffins, chlorinated rubber, or other chlorinated materials be added.

Discussing polyvinyl chloride resins, M&T says that these resins are inherently nonflammable. However, they can become flammable when certain plasticizers, fillers, lubricants and stabilizers are added.

Ion Exchange

General Mills, Inc., has on the market **"Alamine 336,"** tricaprylyl amine, and uses it for solvent extraction, also known as liquid ion exchange. Widely used in the recovery of uranium and vanadium, General Mills claims that **"Alamine 336"** has several properties which make it suited for the solvent extraction process.

Among these is the ability of **"Alamine 336"** to react with sulfuric acid to form the corresponding amine sulfate salt. Furthermore, there is the ability of the sulfate anion of the amine salt to enter into ion exchange reactions with other metallic anions to form new organic soluble amine sulfate salts. Then too, the reversability of this ion exchange reaction enables the amine to be regenerated, and thus recycled for continuous use. Finally, the solubility characteristics of **"Alamine 336"** and its corresponding amine salts and amine metallic complexes is an essential property.

"Alamine 336" finds its widest demand, continues General Mills, in the selective extraction of uranium-containing anions from sulfate leach liquor. In addition to this, the company says that it can be used for other separations. Also, **"Alamine 336"** can be used in the removal of acids and anionic constituents from waste materials and, in many cases, can concentrate the contaminants and make them commercially useful.

Reynolds, Venezuelan Gov't Dickering on Aluminum Plan

Negotiations for building an aluminum reduction plant in Venezuela are reported underway between the Venezulan government and Reynolds International, Inc.

The project involves bauxite and reducing it to pure aluminum by using power from a government hydroelectric plant under construction on the Caroni River.

Reynolds International is a Reynolds Metals Company subsidiary and has its headquarters in Hamilton, Bermuda.

Gen'l Aniline Moves Offices

General Aniline & Film Corporation has moved its headquarters to new and larger offices in the Time & Life Building, 111 West 50th street, New York. The company is located on the 44th floor. Telephone number is JUdson 2-7600.

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Organon, Inc., has published a brochure titled **"Organon Throughout the World,"** designed to acquaint members of the drug trade and medical profession with the company set-up, purpose and history. Its publication coincided with the opening of a new laboratory, administrative and processing center at West Orange, N. J. Copies are available from the company's Orange, N. J., office.

Hooker Chemical Corporation has a new four-page brochure, illustrated in color, describing how fibrous - glass boats incorporating **fire-retardant** "Hetron" **polyester resin** "provide a maximum margin of safety against fire loss and damage afloat." Copies are available from the company's Durez Plastics Division at North Tonawanda, N. Y. Questions and answers are presented regarding the material, covering its use in US naval craft, industrial work boats and popular pleasure craft. Also featured is a series of photographs showing three types of boats afloat side by side being subjected to burning tests.

Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., a subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company, has issued a technical report on its **synthetic lubrication** "ESL 3A," an **ester-based fluid** designed primarily for use in gas turbine aircraft. Copies of Bulletin TDR N-108 may be obtained upon request to the company at Kingsport, Tenn. Test data, detailed in the report, are said to indicate that without stabilization, "ESL 3A" will retain its initial low-coking panel and lead corrosion value even after two years of storage. Also given are data on corrosion and oxidation stability, foaming characteristics, compatability with other lubricants, and a complete list of physical properties.

Ansul Chemical Company has issued a new bulletin on the storage, transfer and handling of **liquid sulfur dioxide.** Copies may be obtained without charge by writing to the company's chemical products department at Marinette, Wis. Subjects dealt with in the sixteen-page bulletin include handling and supporting of cylinders and drums, emergency handling of leaking containers, piping suggestions, transfer by heat, transfer by compressor, and measuring by volume and weight.

Handy & Harman, 82 Fulton street, New York, has issued "Brazing News No. 82" on the subject of product reliability. **Silver Alloy Brazing** is discussed in relation to such benefits as joint strength, air, gas and liquid tightness, good electrical properties, production speed and simplicity, and production economies.

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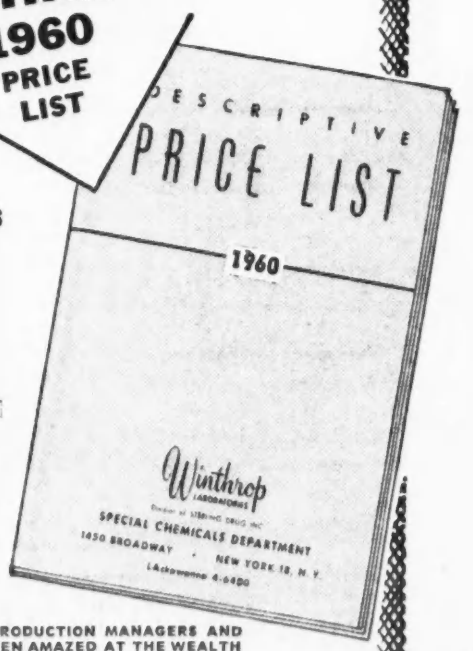

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Over a dozen spot price advances and reports of many source advances make for firmness in the essential oils, aromatics, seeds and spices. The only reduction showed up in linalyl acetate. The 90-92 percent material declined 30 cents per pound while the 96-98 percent material declined 35 cents per pound. Advances are as follows: Amyris 15 cents per pound, Brazilian bois de rose, 30 cents per pound; Peruvian bois de rose, 15 cents per pound; caraway, 15 cents per pound; cedarwood, 3 cents per pound; citral, 25 cents per pound; citral extra, 55 cents per pound.

Also Java citronella, 5 cents per pound, 70-75 percent eucalyptus, 3 cents per pound; 80-85 percent eucalyptus, 5 cents per pound; ginger, $1 per pound; ionone alpha, 75 cents per pound; ionone beta, 30 cents pound; methyl anthranilate, 25 cents per pound, and South American petitgrain, 5 cents per pound.

Only seven essential oil and related items that were on the April 21, 1959 list of natural flavors under the food additives law considered "generally recognized" are now under suspicion.

When the Food & Drug Administration drew up the list of some 150 products it withheld approval of quinine, red cinchona bark, yellow cinchona bark, wintergreen, methyl salicylate and two forms or orris root.

These items, it was emphasized, are still under consideration. They were not formally OK'd because food experts do not yet know enough about them to say they are "generally recognized as safe."

At the present time, laboratory tests are under way to determine the safety of wintergreen and methyl salicylate. The studies are expected to be completed within a year, according to the Food & Drug Administration.

As far as the other non-listed items are concerned, it is expected that a gauge for safe usage will be established shortly.

It is interesting to note that an aromatic chemical just put on the market actually neutralizes diesel exhaust fumes. Packaged by one of the leading aromatic houses, this masking agent may be added directly to the diesel fuel. Tests have proved that it modifies the exhaust odor by neutralizing the acrid, oily smell of the exhaust.

Whether this phenomenon results from chemical modification of the exhaust gases or the masking effect of the partially burned aromatic chemical has not yet been resolved. Regardless of the mechanism of the action, however, the effect on th undesirable odor of diesel fuel is considerable.

One of the most extensive demonstrations of the effectiveness of this product has been taking place in Cleveland, Ohio, according to the manufacturer. During the past six months, the Cleveland Transit System has been putting the masking agent in the fuel tanks of all buses headquartered in a certain large garage.

Not only were the exhaust odors appreciably less objectionable, the company reported, but the atmosphere in the garage from which the buses operated was clearer.

Mechanics reported that the addition of the masking odor had no harmful effects on the engines of the vehicles involved in the test.

Also during the tests, it was noted that eye irritation due to the action of the exhause fumes was drastically reduced.

Technically speaking, this new odor is a blend of aromatic chemicals with a powerful but non-descript odor. It performs in products such as paints, lacquers, polishes, oils, solvents and fertilizers.

Price Trends

Advanced

Amyris, 15c. per lb.
Bois de Rose, Brazilian, 30c. per lb.
Peruvian, 15c. per lb.
Caraway, 15c. per lb.
Cedarwood, 3c. per lb.
Citral, 25c. per lb.
Extra, 55c. per lb.
Citronella, Java, 5c. per lb.
Eucalyptus, 70-75%, 3c. per lb.
80-85%, 5c. per lb.
Ginger, $1 per lb.
Ionone, Alpha, 75c. per lb.
Beta, 30c. per lb.
Methyl anthranilate, 25c. per lb.
Petitgrain, South American, 5c. per lb.

Reduced

Linalyl acetate, 90-92%, 30c. per lb.
96-98%, 35c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 = 1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 23, 1959
146.43	145.89	146.19	147.45

For Current Prices see Page 10

As far as cost is concerned, the manufacturer said that the 0.1 percent (by volume) concentration represents an actual cost of approximately one-quarter cent per gallon.

By way of mathematical estimation—it would cost approximately 1 cent to camouflage the fumes of a New York City transit bus to drive 12 miles.

Essential Oils

Amyris—From its previous low, $1.50 per pound, this oil has risen to $1.65 per pound. Some dealers, however, say they are getting $1.90 per pound for their material.

Bois de Rose—Brazilian material rose in price last week from $1.90 per pound to $2.20 per pound. The high of the range is recorded at $2.55. Peruvian material also rose in price. From its previous price $1.80, it went up to $1.95 per pound.

Caraway—The NF material in bottles is now selling for $3.15 per pound as compared with its previous selling price, $3 per pound.

Cedarwood—A 3c. per pound rise in cedarwood oil brings the price up to 65c. per pound in cans and drums.

Clove Leaf—News from source is that this oil is holding at its present level. This publication's quotations, for the crude, remain at their previous range, $1.35 to $1.70 per pound. Bud material remains at $2.70 per pound.

Citronella—Java-type material, which has been firming for several weeks, went up in price from 80c. per pound to 85c. per pound. A number of dealers are charging 88c. per pound for their material.

Citronella from Ceylon remains at its previous level, 90c. per pound. Information from source is that material is some 5 percent stronger this week than it was last week.

Eucalyptus—Both types of eucalyptus quoted on these pages advanced last week. The NF rectified, 70-75 percent material in drums rose from 47c. per pound to 50c. per pound and the 80-85 percent material in drums rose from 53c. per pound to 58c. per pound.

Ginger—A firm tone was noted in oil of ginger last week, according to news from dealers in the New York area. From the previous low, $10.50 per pound, ginger rose to $11.50 per pound with some dealers hiking their prices to the $15 mark.

Geographically speaking, the finest ginger in the world is grown in Jamaica with material from Cochin ranking second. The pungent flavor of ginger is well-known as an ingredient in spicy sauces and baked goods, but it is also used, on a limited scale, in perfumes where it blends particularly well in oriental compositions.

No newcomer to the spice market, ginger was a favorite with the ancient Greeks and Romans who bought it from the Arabian traders. France and Germany became acquainted with it as early as the 9th century and England in the 10th.

History records that the Spaniards planted ginger rhizomes in Mexico and

Imports Detained at N.Y.

Week Ended January 15, 1960

Black pepper, 5 lots, 500 bags.
Cassia, 21 lots, 2,408 bales.
Chillies, 204 bags.
Coriander seed, 3 lots, 77 bags.
Gum Karaya, 3 lots, 77 bags.
Nutmegs, 5 lots, 371 bags.
Pepper, 168 cases.
Turmeric, 71 bags.

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Essential Oils

by the mid 1500's were exporting the spice back to Spain.

Lemon—Unofficial reports said that the independent material from California was weakening but as yet, we have heard no concrete word. Our listings remain unchanged from the previous issue: independent, $2.75 per pound and exchange, $2.90 per pound.

Lemongrass—Information from source indicates that the market is quite firm, but the previous price, $1.95 per pound, remains in effect. A number of dealers, however, have higher prices, some as high as $2.20 per pound.

As far as the climate in the East Indies is concerned, now is the heart of the hot dry season. While it is hot and dry, the lemongrass plants develop and the leaves and stems shrivel up.

The root remains alive and the rains come in March and April. Then, the plant starts a new life. It flourishes and soon it is ready for harvesting.

Before the beginning of the new rains, however, the dry grass is often burnt to fertilize the soil and strengthen the plants. But in times of low prices, this burning is dispensed with. It is thought to have a detrimental effect on the later growth of the plant and also on the yield of the oil.

During the life span of most plantations, the plants are weeded, but when prices are very low, no one bothers to do the weeding.

The result is that the plantation soon becomes overgrown with weeds, hence less valuable.

Petitgrain—Information from source is that this oil is firming. On spot, this is evidenced by a 5c. per pound advance. Last week the price rose from $2.45 per pound to $2.50 per pound with every indication that it will go higher very shortly.

These prices, of course, are for material from Paraguay. The highest quality oil comes from Southern France and other countries bordering on the Mediterranean, but labor costs are so high that the oil is too expensive for most requirements. The bulk of petitgrain, therefore comes from Paraguay.

The industry had its beginning in 1880 when Benjamin Blanasa, a botanist from France started planting petitgrain. Right away the oil became a sought-after ingredient in perfume due to its strong and refreshing odor.

According to agricultural reports, the months in which the most oil is produced are from September to March or April. The best quality oil, however, is produced from January to June or July.

Palmarosa—Source information indicates that the market is firming, but spot prices remain at their previous levels. They range between $3.45 and $3.75 per pound in cans.

Sandalwood—The week saw no advances in spot prices. News from source, however, is that the market remains quite firm. This publication lists sandalwood at prices ranging between $16 and $17.50 per pound.

Spearmint—One dealer who handles large quantities of spearmint oil raised his price to $10 per pound last week. A few, however, are still selling it for $9 per pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Citral—The CP material in drums and cans advanced last week from $3.50 to $3.75 per pound. Some dealers are quoting $5.80 per pound for their material. The extra grade is generally selling for an even $4 per pound, although some companies charge as much as $6.15 per pound.

Ionone—Both the alpha and the beta ionones in cans went up a bit last week. Alpha rose from $3.75 per pound to $4.50 per pound while beta rose from $4.20 per pound to $4.50 per pound. These are not the only ionones that advanced in price; they are the only ones normally quoted on these pages.

Linalyl Acetate—The material derived from bois de rose witnessed price reductions last week. This is interesting, particularly in view of the fact that bois de rose itself is advancing in price. The 90 to 92 percent material in drums declined from $3.05 per pound to $2.75 per pound, and the 96 to 98 percent material in drums declined from $3.60 per pound to $3.25 per pound. The synthetic, 98 to 100 percent material, remained at $3.20 per pound.

Methyl Anthranilate—From its previous

—Continued on page 62

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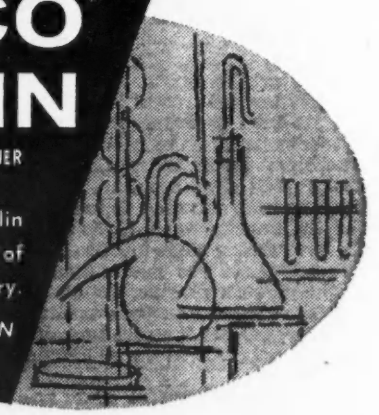

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Coatings Materials

General market tone continued to be firm last week with recent price changes on the advanced side. The most recent increases were in aluminum paste and powder and zinc dust. Both were firmer with the rising costs of metal. To climb the first of February are all grades of bone black and carbon black. Again it is a problem of rising costs of raw materials which are pushing these items up. And for the 15th of February a major producer has planned rises in cadmium colors. Cadmium-mercury lithopone colors and cadmium-selenide lithopane colors will be 4 cents firmer. C.P. cadmium colors, however, will not be affected. There were also reports that barytes, bentonite and lamp black were advancing.

The plasticizer shortage is going to be prevalent during the first quarter, it is generally felt as producers expect to be able to take care of only 55 or 60 percent of contract commitments in February. It is the scarcity of phthalic anhydride, imposed by the steel strike, which still plagues the market. But there has been a definite improvement in the last month which is encouraging.

Revised 11 month industry sales and production figures compiled by the National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association put total sales for the 11 months in 1959 at $1,662,600,000; for 11 months in 1958 at $1,520,600,000, and 1959 gained 9.3 percent over 1958. Total production in thousand of gallons for the same period in 1959 was put at 620,000; for 1958, 565,400; and 1959 was 9.7 percent over 1958.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100 = 1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 23, 1959
103.03	103.03	103.03	103.10

For Current Prices see Page 10

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Pigments—Market was firm at recent advanced levels last week. Aluminum paste was listed at 71c. for extra fine lining grade and 48½c. for standard grade. Extra fine lining grade of aluminum powder is steady at 83c. per pound. Also to rise was atomized material which is now 1.3c. higher.

These increased quotations reflect the upward price tendency in aluminum metal of late.

Cadmium Colors—A major producer last week announced intentions of raising prices of cadmium mercury and cadmium selenide colors as of the 15th of February. All listings will be up by 4c. per pound. The list of changes does not include the CP cadmium colors.

Price of cadmium-mercury lithopone orange will be $1.65. Red dark shade will be $1.95; red, light shade, will be $1.72; red, medium shade will be $1.87; red, medium light shade will be $1.80; red, maroon shade will be $2.03 per pound. Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon will have a new listing of $2.76 and orange of $1.58.

Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, orange-red shade, will be quoted at $1.72; red, dark shade, at $2.56; red, light shade, at $1.88; red, medium-light shade, at $2; and red, medium shade, at $2.23.

Carbon Black—Prices of the material are slated to advance as of the first of next month. A major contributing factor to the increase is the rising cost of raw materials and labor. As of the first carbon black, channel, rubber beads, will be up ¾c. to 8c. per pound for bulk, carlots; 8½c. for bags, carlots; and 16¼c. for bags, less carlots. Carbon black, pigment, medium color, uncompressed, prices will be advanced ½c. to 14c. for bags, carlots; and 22½c. per pound for less carlot quantities.

Zinc Dust—With the rise in slab zinc listings of zinc dust rose two weeks ago. Both carlot and less carlot quantities were affected and new quotations are 17c. per pound for carlots and 18½c. for less carlot quantities. Further increases are seen for the future if the price of metal continues to move upward.

Not long ago, warehouse price for paint grade zinc dust for less carlots was made firmer. A spread of 1¼c. was made by this move between carlot and less carlot prices which is higher than the usual 1c. differential. And with the new listings, the 1¼c. spread remains.

Lacquer Materials

Cellulose Acetate/Butyrate — Demand for sheeting, film, and for lacquer manufacture is said to be holding up well. Supplies are quite adequate, and the various grades moved into the new year under price schedules unchanged from levels prevailing during the previous month.

Lacquer Resins—Hard synthetic resins designed to give lacquer films improved adhesion, gloss, toughness, and build in combination with just the right rate of solvent release, are varied as to type and chemical composition. However, all of them are in sufficient supply to meet all calls, because in most instances there are no critical raw materials involved. About the only things offering problems to the lacquer industry are the scarcity of phthalate esters and the lack of sufficient steel in customers metal fabricating plants.

Nitrocellulose—Demand for the various viscosity grades of nitrocellulose had been slowed up considerably during the steel shortage induced by the strike. Many metal fabricators who finish their products in lacquer had to make severe cutbacks.

At this point in the first quarter, metal fabrication is getting back to a higher level of operations, but as yet steel supplies are not back to normal. This upswing in metal product output, however, is fast reviving the industrial lacquer business, and by the end of the quarter volume should be near the peak, most quarters seemed to feel.

Plasticizers—While the scarcity of phthalic anhydride for making such phthalate esters as DOP and DIOP still plagues the industry, the supply picture is gradually improving. Meanwhile, demand for non-phthalate plasticizers enjoys a heavier than normal sales volume.

With phthalic anhydride producers expecting to be able to take care of only 55 to 60 percent of contract commitments in February, it is obvious that the plasticizer shortage is going to be with us for at least the balance of the first quarter. Price patterns in effect at the new year are expected to remain unchanged for the balance of the quarter.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyd Resins—Aside from the first of the year minor price adjustments made in just a few resins in the full line of various manufacturers, price patterns as of last week remained firmly established. The price adjustments referred to were not a general upward movement in alkyd resins, but merely changes in certain few resins where cost/price relationships had gotten out of kilter.

The supply position on alkyd resins at this point in the first quarter looks inadequate for the weeks immediately ahead. The phthalic anhydride shortage continues to hamper alkyd resin producers. The outlook is that phthalic anhydride producers will only be able to deliver around 55 to 60 percent of the phthalic contract commitments in February, hence the scarcity of alkyds will continue probably throughout the first quarter. Oils, fatty acids, and polyol for alkyd manufacture are in ample supply.

Epoxy Resins—This type of resin is available in several modifications for the formulation of industrial and marine coatings, and the use pattern has been increasing sharply over the last three years. Such growth, frequently at the expense of other coatings, is expected to continue.

Pentaerythritol Ester Resins—This class of pentaerythritol rosin ester resins, particularly the phenolic or maleic modified types, continue to hold their own in the varnish field. However, no significant growth pattern is seen on the horizon, because of the competitive performance of such types as epoxy, alkyd, and urethane coatings.

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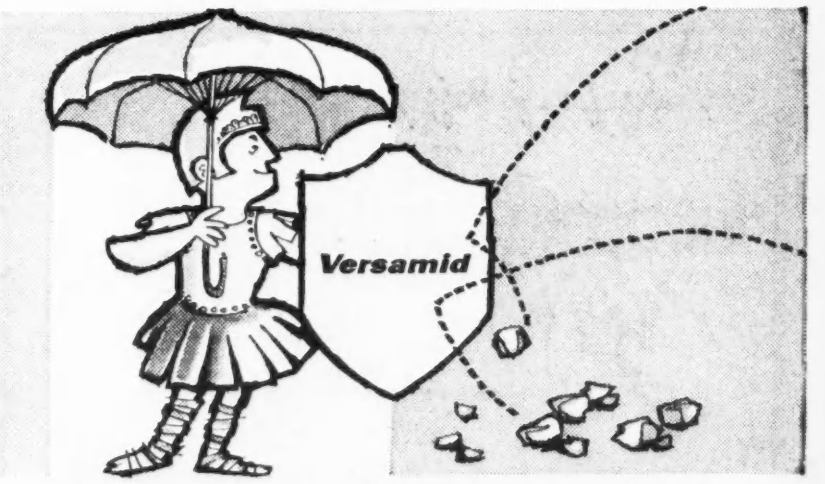

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systems are new but are meeting with good trade acceptance in certain coating fields. These are expected to make very considerable progress in the next three years because of outstanding film performance and the continued research which will make these materials easier to work with and apply.

Natural Resins

Gums—No change has been noted in the position of this market of market prices for some time. The year 1960 is anticipated to be a good one. Demand has been fair and supplies ample.

Prices of Philippine grade are 23¾c. to 26c. for pale chips, 33¼c. to 37c. for nubs, a nominal price of 20c. for seeds and 22¾c. to 25c. for sorts. Pontianak chips held steady at 26c. and nubs at 27c. to 40c. per pound. Congo copal gum, No. 1, is the same at 25c. to 26c.; No. 2, 22c. to 24c.; and No. 3, 16½c. to 19c. per pound.

Shellac—These listings were unchanged at previous listings again last week. The market has been more active lately and demand is good. Orange lemon No. 1 shellac held a price of 37c. to 39c. Orange lemon No. 2 material was the same at 34c. to 37c.; and superfine shellac was steady at 32c. to 34c. per pound.

Fillers and Inerts

Gypsum—Domestic mine production of crude gypsum during the third quarter of 1959 reached an all-time high for a quarter. Output as reported to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior, totaled 3,042,088 short tons, up 14 percent from the corresponding period of 1958 and 6 percent above the high established in the third quarter of 1955. Imports during the third quarter 1959 amounted to 1,890,394 tons—77 percent above those in the previous third quarter. The supply of crude gypsum from mines and imports was 32 percent greater.

Use of uncalcined-gypsum products rose 12 percent above the last third quarter, chiefly the result of a record demand for Portland-cement retarder. Production of calcined gypsum increased 13 percent. Sales of building and industrial plasters were 9 and 21 percent higher, respectively, while manufacture of gypsum boards set a new quarterly record.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Prices remained at 19¾c. to 20¼c. per pound last week and market conditions were much the same. Demand for Argentine casein was not very active. Producers in the Argentine have been on pins and needles recently as a result of uncertainty as to congressional action on the import duty ruling for casein. On March 31, 1957, the import duty on casein was done away with for a period of three years ending March 31, 1960. Come this date an import duty could be imposed or the present ruling of no duty could be continued. The house has voted to continue the present regulation as did the senate finance committee. The bill now awaits the approval of the senate itself. Reports indicate that Australia has little material to offer.

Glue—The following figures, compiled by the Census Bureau, indicate production, shipments and stocks of bone and hide glue in thousands of pounds during November with October figures shown for comparison.

	November	October
Production		
Hide, glue, total	4.924	4.525
Low grade	2.056	1.665
Medium grade	1.680	1.721
High grade	733	865
Extra high grade	455	274
Bone glue, total	4.890	4.937
Green	3.647	3.822
Extracted	1.243	1.115
Glue, total	9.814	9.462
Shipments		
Hide glue, total	3.766	4.205
Low grade	1.599	1.789
Medium grade	1.169	1.300
High grade	736	671
Extra high grade	262	445
Bone glue, total	3.348	4.313
Green	2.242	3.187
Extracted	1.106	1.126
Glue, total	7.114	8.518
Stocks		
Hide, glue, total	19.608	18.450
Low grade	6.242	5.785
Medium grade	7.669	7.153
High grade	3.966	3.969
Extra high grade	1.731	1.538
Bone glue, total	11.532	9.990
Green	10.422	9.017
Extracted	1.110	973
Glue, total	31.140	28.440

Naval Stores

Production of gum naval stores during December totaled 7,150 barrels of turpentine and 28,250 drums of rosin, according to the Crop Reporting Board. Although December output was higher than for the same month last season, production for the first nine months of the 1959 crop year was 11 percent less than to date in 1958. Production of steam distilled turpentine during December was the same as in November while the output of sulfate turpentine, at 25,910 barrels, was down sharply. The production of steam-distilled rosin edged up to 101,160 drums but tall oil rosin production, at 29,920 drums, was 3,420 drums less than in the previous month. Gum turpentine stocks on December 31, 1959, were slightly higher than a month earlier, but gum rosin stocks continued to decline sharply. Steam distilled and tall oil rosin stocks are at very low working levels.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Jan. 15	Mon. Jan. 18	Tues. Jan. 19	Wed. Jan. 20	Thurs. Jan. 21
Drums—					
K	...	...	...	...	$11.50
M	...	...	$11.41	...	...
N	...	...	11.71	...	...
WG	...	...	...	...	12.32‡
WW	...	$12.275	...	...	...
Bags—					
N	...	...	11.50	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended January 22)—M or better, $10.90; M, $10.90; K or better, $10.90, $11.55

Sales, USDA

724*‡	1,071*	724*	964*‡	2,112*

New York
(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW, $14.00; WG, $13.70; N, $13.40; K-M, $13.20

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.52 6/10‡	...	.52½	.52½
Sales	14,000¶	...	12,000¶	14,000¶

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. ‡ Average price.
‡ For export only.

Heptachlor Is 'Verboten'

—*Continued from page 3*

0.25 part per million be established on the remaining crops.

In support of its counter proposal, FDA says, Velsicol presented a report of a chronic toxicity study on heptachlor epoxide and some residue data. However, the agency feels that the data available are not adequate to show what tolerances would be necessary to cover residues of the chemical. And, FDA adds, nor do they contain evidence of validation of the method of analysis whereby these tolerances could be enforced.

Tolerance Levels Are Needed: FDA

Until the necessary tolerance levels are determined, FDA contends it is not possible to determine that they would be safe.

FDA Commissioner George P. Larrick says the action is taken in line with long-standing policy not to allow residues of pesticides on crops unless complete evidence is available to establish the amount of the residue which will result from use of the pesticide and that this amount will be safe to the consumer of the crops.

Mr. Larrick states flatly that on the basis of available evidence the situation does not call for any action against crops already treated in accordance with label directions registered with the Department of Agriculture and containing heptachlor residues within the original legal tolerance of 0.1 part per million.

Thirty days are allowed for persons affected to file written objections and request a public hearing.

Commenting on the FDA request, John F. Kirk, vice-president of Velsicol, points out that in a study completed by the Kettering Institute, both the pesticides and its by-product were shown to be non-toxic. Test animals were fed the chemical over a period of two years.

Current tests, undertaken by Velsicol, in compliance with the FDA request, will be finished some time this year, he added.

Quinine Industry Gets

—*Continued from page 4*

other six months waiting period would transpire before offers would be considered was not clear from the agency's announcement.

Informal opinions expressed in response to inquiries were that a six months waiting period would be required only if there was to be a change in the conditions of sale from those announced last April.

Fair Trade Measure

—*Continued from page 4*

ization bill is not price-fixing in any sense of the word. Under the proposed legislation the consumer will have complete freedom of choice.

"This bill will enable the consumer to choose between products widely varying as to price and as to quality, while giving the manufacturer the means, if he so chooses, to stabilize the quality of his product by stabilizing its price."

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Volume of trading in oils and fats was reported spotty last week, chiefly for prompt needs. Deliveries of most oils however were in improved request against former contracts. Cottonseed oil closed firmer. Soybean oil also was steadier. Peanut oil continued scarce due to lack of offers with sales of crude 2 cents higher. Corn oil also was firmer with light sales at ½ cent higher. Crude coconut oil remained steady for shipment at unchanged quotations. Resellers of coconut oil of high acid recently purchased from the government's stockpile was available at about ½ cent below imported oil for New York delivery. Copra for shipment was unchanged and steady. Olive oil on spot was inactive and lower while shipments from Spain remained unchanged and steady due good demand from European countries.

Higher grades of tallow were easier and off ½ cent per pound, while lower grades and greases were without change. Demand was light and confined to domestic needs. Export business was reported slow.

Offers of cheaper new crop oiticica oil for March forward shipment further weakened nearby delivery and quotations of the latter were again reduced ½ cent per pound. Tung oil also was unsettled and declined ¼ cent for prompt and later delivery. Linseed oil held steady, moving in better volume against current contracts while new buying was still slow.

Linseed meal was firmer and advanced $2 per ton for prompt delivery. Soybean meal was easier and off 50 cents per ton. Cottonseed meal was steady but quiet. Peanut meal was scarce and small lots commanded high premiums.

Feature of vegetable waxes market last week was the sharp decline of crude and refined candelilla wax of 8 cents per pound. The arrival of a moderate quantity resulted in freer offers which found little buying interest.

Price Trends

Advanced

Corn oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $2 per ton.
Peanut oil, crude, 1c. per lb.
Refd., 1c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Candelilla wax, crude, 8c. per lb.
Refd., 8c. per lb.
Oiticica oil, ½c. per lb.
Olive oil, 5c. per gal.
Soybean meal, $2 per ton
Tallow, bleach., fancy, ½c. per lb.
prime, ½c. per lb.
Special, ½c. per lb.
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 - 1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 23, 1959
122.52	121.91	123.47	119.58

For Current Prices see Page 10

Vegetable Oils

Babassu—Producers of babassu oil in Brazil began production of oil for export late in 1958 for export on an improved scale for the first time since 1951. The high price for lauric acid oils encouraged exports and about 2,750 tons of babassu oil were sold to United States, none of which arrived before December 31. However, in the first six months of 1959 some 5,410 tons were imported into the United States.

Castor—Withdrawals against contracts continued at a good pace, while new business was reported slow. No. 1 Brazilian was offered at 17⅝c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery and shadable in some quarters. Domestic grades were in steady call against former orders.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	378,600	2,080,000
Previous week		3,484,000
Corresponding week, 1959	1,525,200	2,000,000
Total this year	378,600	8,850,000
Corresponding period, 1959	5,087,200	7,330,000

Coconut—Resale government oil of 7.6 to 8.7 acid was quoted at 19¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, February delivery. Imported oil was unchanged and steady at 18¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, January delivery and 18⅛c., February-March. The New York market was unchanged at 19⅜c., tankcars, January and 19⅝c., February. Oil in bulk was quoted at 19¼c., c.i.f. New York, February delivery.

Drought in the Far East since late 1956 has reduced world copra and coconut oil supplies to the lowest level since 1948 it was reported by Foreign Agricultural Service. Total world exports on 1959 probably will not exceed 1,065,000 short tons (950,000 long tons oil equivalent). This will be about 13 percent less than in 1958 and 27 percent less than in 1957. The recovery in Philippine exports in the third quarter of 1959 is only temporary. Inadequate rain from October 1958 through April 1959 indicates that exports will again be low from November 1959 through June 1960. The continuing copra shortage has caused a substantial decline in world use of coconut oil in the last year. The United States with its relatively inelastic demand for coconut oil has been importing at slightly higher levels in 1958 and 1959 than in 1957. In western Europe, where sizable proportion of coconut oil has been used edible products, primarily margarine, coconut oil has been replaced on a large scale by soft vegetable oils.

Corn—Firmer tone prevailed with crude sales at 13¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt delivery, up ½c. per pound. Refined oil was higher at 16.98c., tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Futures market backed and filled, scoring narrow gains of 2 to 9 points on the New York Produce Exchange for the week. Trading was moderate and liquidation kept the market unsettled. Lack of export business also was a factor. Cash oil closed steady with firmer crude. Refined salad oil was quoted at 12⅝c. per pound, tankcars, New York prompt delivery.

Crude oil rallied and regained early decline. In the southeast prices were steady at 9⅝c. to 9¾c. per pound, tankcars; and 9½c. bid, Valley and Waco and 9¼c., bid, Lubbock.

Linseed—Buying interest continued restricted to actual needs. Prices were unchanged and steady. Raw oil was quoted at 14c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, January-March delivery; 14.2c., April-June; 14.4c., July-September, same basis and 15.11c., exwarehouse, New York basis.

Olive—Business was reported moderate for shipment from Spain to the United States, while demand continued active from foreign buyers. Spanish oil was steady ranging from $50 per ton, drums, f.o.b. for virgin oil, $49 for Riviera and $43 for refined oil, same basis. Interest lagged in oil on spot. Prices were easy and quoted at $2.20 to $2.30 per gallon, drums, duty paid, as to quantity.

Oiticica—With demand slow and freer offerings, the market was easier. Tankcars were lower and quoted at 19½c. per pound, New York for nearby delivery and 19c. for March forward. Drums declined to 21c. to 21½c. per pound, spot, depending upon quantity.

Palm—Market was quiet and steady at the recent advance. Drums were well held at 14¾c. to 15¾c. per pound, spot as to quantity and tankcars were held at 12.10c., same basis.

Peanut—Tight supply condition kept this market in a firm position. Crude was scarce and sold up to 16c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt delivery. Refined oil was nominal at 19¼c., tankcars, New York basis.

Rapeseed—Demand was restricted to actual needs. Tankcars were offered at 12¾c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums ranged from 14½c. to 15c. per pound, according to quantity.

Soybean—Trading was reported slow.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,600 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, January 22, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
March	206	11.83	11.54	11.82@11.84
May	302	11.90	11.64	11.90S
July	471	11.98	11.74	11.97S
Sept.	31	11.75	11.57	11.75@11.78
Oct.	34	11.58	11.39	11.59@11.60
Dec. (1961)	1	11.60	11.60	11.60S

Total sales and switches, 1,045 contracts.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Crude was firmer and held at 7⅞c. per pound, tankcar, Decatur, prompt delivery. Refined salad was quoted at 10c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Trading in soybeans led all other commodities in volume in the futures markets during 1959, it was reported by the Department of Agriculture. Transactions in soybeans features, primarily on the Chicago Board of Trade totaled 4.4 million bushels, 43 percent more than in 1958 when 3.7 million bushels were traded. Hedging commitments in soybeans, soybean oil and soybean meal also averaged above 1958, notwithstanding changes in market activity during the past year.

Exports of soybean oil under PL 480 totaled 135,186 metric tons for the period of July-December 1959, while total cottonseed oil shipped during the same time amounted to 51,634 metric tons, it was reported by the Department of Agriculture.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter — Trading was spotty. Prices were held from 60c. to 65c. per pound, spot, according to quantity.

Copra—Offers for shipment continued light and were firmly held at $245 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast against bids of $242.50.

Flaxseed—Additional sizable quantities of flaxseed were traded on the heels of more substantial expansion in preceding week. Contraction occurred in volume of offerings but arrivals were ample for the rather limited demand. Bids were unchanged at $3.45 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. Five cars traded in the spot market, while to-arrive bookings totaled 17 cars and over 50,000 bushels in trucklots. Arrivals for all accounts amounted to 68 cars, against 141 last year.

The first official estimate of the Argentine flaxseed 1959-60 crop was indicated at 708,000 tons, 12 percent higher than last year's production, despite a 5 percent reduction in the area seeded. The current season's crop promises to be the largest in the past 13 years, although 20 years ago a normal Argentine crop was close to double the current estimate.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Business was reported limited, chiefly for prompt delivery. Prices were unchanged and fairly steady. Yellow grease ranged from 4¾c. to 4⅞c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, according to acid. Choice white was quoted nominally at .06c. to .06⅛c., same basis.

Lard—Cash lard irregular and slightly lower. Drums were quoted at 8¼c. per pound, Chicago.

Tallow—Higher grades were easier, and ⅛c. lower, while low grades were unchanged. Trading continued spotty. Bleachable fancy was quoted at 5½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; prime, 5¼c.; special, 4⅞c. and No. 1, 4¾c., same basis. Edible tallow was unchanged at 8c. to 8⅛c., same basis. Export inquiry was limited. Guaranteed fancy, 7.15c. to 7.20c., drums, f.a.s. and 6.15c., bulk, f.o.b.

Fish Oils

Cod—Trading of late has been quite active for prompt shipment. Business was reported on the basis of 7⅛c. per pound, bulk, Gloucester, Mass. Offerings were chiefly for February shipment due to scarcity of shipping space

Menhaden—This market was steady, despite limited trading. Crude was maintained at 7c. per pound, tankcars, works, prompt delivery. Export inquiry was fair, but actual business was quiet. Domestic inquiry lagged. Light pressed refined oil was steady at 10c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Trading was reported light, chiefly for immediate delivery. Meal, 41 percent, ranged from $62 to $62.50 per ton, sacked, Memphis; $66, Alabama; $67, Georgia and $71, Carolina.

Linseed Meal—Moderate bookings of linseed meal developed on protection against $2 advance which followed recent sharp decline. Most business was for nearby requirements but accompanied by increased interest in February needs. Pickup also occurred in rate of shipping directions, schedules well filled for balance of January. Extracted meal, 34 percent protein, was held $67 a ton, Minneapolis, January-March shipment. Old process meal, 32 percent, was $1 lower at $75.50, Minneapolis.

Peanut Meal—Supplies of meal continued scanty and sales of small lots were reported at $70 to $72 per ton, sacked, Alabama and Georgia area.

Soybean Meal—Softer undertone developed in this market with mediocre demand and limited trading. The southwest was comparatively steady, even strong in some areas, while prices in the northwest barely held. Greatest weakness was displayed on the eastern trunk line where prices dropped $3 a ton. Unrestricted meal closed $2 down. Checking further declines was the well sold-up position of crushers for the balance of January and occasionally into early February. Inventories of trade were described as low, most February needs still to be met. Production was cut back slightly and there was talk of further curtailment. Meal, 44 percent, was quoted at $60.55 per ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur, for prompt shipment.

Waxes, Vegetable

Feature of the vegetable wax market last week was the sharp break in the candelilla wax market which declined about 8c. per pound. The arrival of 376 bags from Tampico increased offerings of crude and sales were reported down to 60c. per pound and less. Moderate lots were quoted from 58c. to 60c. per pound, spot, depending upon buyer and seller. Refined candelilla also weakened and quotations declined to 65c. to 68c. per pound, same basis.

Carnauba wax was quiet, but steady, reflecting stabilized condition of the Brazilian market. Offers for shipment continued light and well held following the clearance of cheap lots from the market. No. 3 Ceara crude on spot was unchanged at 72c. to 74c. per pound, as to quantity and Parnahyba, 1c. higher. No. 1 yellow Ceara ranged from $1.12 to $1.14 per pound, and Parnahyba, 1c. more, on spot, according to quantity. Beeswax and other waxes were unchanged and steady.

Glenbrook Labs Names Two To High Executive Positions

John Edward Grimm, 3rd, a vice-president of Sterling Drug, Inc., has been named director of marketing for the New York-based company's Glenbrook Laboratories Division. Mr. Grimm was previously in charge of Glenbrook's sales.

Seaton Gales, formerly administrative assistant to the executive vice-president, has been advanced to a divisional vice-presidency. He will be administrative assistant to Glenbrook's president.

Fatty Acid Makers Get

—*Continued from page 5*

been found is that when fats have been subjected to such tremendous temperatures and pressures as are characteristic of our industrial fatty acid operations today, profound changes occur which result in the production of small amounts of toxic materials.

"Either your raw materials or your processes may be responsible for the presence of a material which accompanies the oleic acid," he said, "and possibly the stearic acid, which are now sold to food processors for use in foods. When we discover what this substance is and devise a chemical test, or, if necessary, use the bio-assay test for this material, then fatty acids can be used in foods under specifications which determine quality in this field are not satisfactory."

Mr. Kirk explained that this explains why the FDA is in no position to make any generalization that fatty acids and their derivatives now on the market are to be classed as generally recognized as safe. On the contrary, the agency sees no alternative but to hold that they are food additives and as such must comply with the food additives law.

FDA Has No Illusions

He added that FDA has no illusions that it will be possible to issue tolerances for the substances prior to the March 6 deadline, but neither does it feel that the situation is such as to call for the discontinuance of these substances from the food supply as of that date. Therefore, he suggested that steps be taken by the industry to petition for an extension of the March 6 deadline under the procedures announced last December 31.

Mr. Kirk continued:

"We have, over the years, given prior sanctions to a number of uses of fatty acids and their derivatives in the preparation of packaging materials for food products. There is no disposition on our part to withdraw these sanctions now, but as we get more information about the basic problem, we will want to review all of these. In the meantime, we can only recommend that, in operating under one of these sanctions, you use only fatty acid products having specifications comparable to those which are established as suitable for those used as direct additives to food."

IMPORTS at United States Ports

New York

AGAR—92 cs, T M Duche & Sons, Leixoes
40 bbls, T M Duche & Sons, Barcelona
ALGINATE—67 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Bremen
ALTHEA ROOT—10 bgs, Herbarium Inc, Rijeka
AMINOACETIC ACID—80 cks, Antwerp
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—300 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Glasgow
AMMONIUM CARBONATE—310 cs, American Agricultural Chemical Co, Glasgow
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—50 dms, Bremerhaven
AMYLOPECTIN-G—800 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
ANILINE DYES—57 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
62 dms, Sandoz Inc, Hamburg
306 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
17 dms, Sandoz Inc, Havre
28 dms, Dye Specialties Inc, Liverpool
3 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
16 dms, Arondy Corp, Liverpool
6 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
ANNATTO SEED—100 bgs, Kline & Co, Rio de Janeiro
ANTHRAQUINONE—91 dms, Francolor Inc, Havre
ANTIMONY OXIDE—54 bgs, Revelli Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
273 bgs, Hamburg
ANTIMONY REGULUS—452 cs, Rijeka
ARABIC GUM—510 bgs, Meer Corp, Port Sudan
275 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Port Sudan
BASIL OIL—1 dm, Djibouti
BEESWAX—64 bgs, International Commodities Corp, Valparaiso
70 bgs, Koster Keunen, Casablanca
18 brs, F D Keller & Son, Vera Cruz
160 bgs, Havana
171 bgs, Tampico
78 bgs, Porto Alegre
BENZOIN GUM—10 cs, Olson Importing Co, Bangkok
BLANC FIXE—1,000 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—5 dms, H Weber & Co, Callao
3 dms, Northan Trading Co, Callao
BORNYL ACETATE—6 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
BRUCINE—10 cs, Calcutta
CALCIUM CARBIDE—36 dms, Antwerp
CALCIUM CARBONATE—1,200 bgs, Pluess Stauffer, Antwerp
CALCIUM CARBONATE, PRECIPITATED—1,500 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Avonmouth
CALCIUM FORMATE—1,137 bgs, Philipp Bros, Chemicals, Bremen
CAMPHOR OIL—57 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Hamilton
CANDELILLA WAX—188 bgs, Frank B Ross, Tampico
188 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, Greenwich Seed Co, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—47 cs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Puerto Barrios
CARNAUBA WAX—423 bgs, S C Johnson & Son, Natal
246 bgs, J H Schroder, Natal
987 bgs, Paramaribo
CASEIN—500 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, National Casein Sales, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, F C Gerlach, Buenos Aires
150 bgs, First Spice Co, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, Crawford Kish & Co, Gdynia
12 bgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—100 bgs, Jacoberg Overseas Inc, Rotterdam
256 bls, Ludwig Mueller, Rotterdam
495 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—2,524 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bahia de Caraquez
CASTOR OIL—223 tons, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Bombay
417 tons, Calcutta
200 tons, Recife
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,212 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
CHROME GREEN—2 dms, Rust Oleum Corp, Rotterderam
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Delano Corp of America, Colombo
50 bls, Max Van Pels, Colombo
25 bls, Louis Furth, Colombo
10 bls, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—50 dms, P D Marchessini & Co, Hong Kong
25 dms, Trubek Lab, Puerto Barrios
25 dms, L A Champon & Co, Keelung
CLAY, BALL—581 bgs, United Claymines Corp, Avonmouth
CLAY, CHINA—1,344 bgs, Anglo American Clays Corp, Avonmouth
CLOVE OIL—22 cks, Djibouti
COBALT OXIDE—293 cks, Antwerp
COCHINEAL—34 bgs, Callao
COPAL GUM—137 bkts, D Hecht & Co, Macassar
220 bkts, S Winterbourne & Co, Macassar
116 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Macassar
142 bkts, Wm H Scheel, Macassar
74 bkts, Macassar
CORN OIL—260 tons, Corn Products Co, Rotterdam
CORN STARCH—1,500 bgs, Antwerp
80 bgs, Rotterdam
CRESOL—12 cks, Pfaltz & Bauer, Rotterdam
CRESYLIC ACID—26 tons, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
32 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Avonmouth
20 tons, Van Oppen & Co, London
264 tons, Midland Storage Terminal, Liverpool
CUMIN SEED—100 bgs, Am-Iran Corp, Khorramshahr
1,122 bgs, Khorramshahr
CUTTLEFISH BONE—75 cs, Marseille
DAMMAR GUM—210 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
DEGRAS—25 dms, Gerhard & Hey, Liverpool
52 dms, International Packers Ltd, Brisbane
104 dms, Port Adelaide
DEXTRIN—375 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
2,100 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Rotterdam
DIETHYL ACETAMIDOMALONATE—1 dm, Geigy Chemical Corp, Liverpool
DYES, COALTAR—2 dms, L & R Organic Products Co, Antwerp
10 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Hamburg
11 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
25 dms, Toms River Cincinnati Chemical Corp, Hamburg
8 dms, L & R Organic Products Co, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—1,350 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
1,350 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
EUCALYPTUS OIL—5 dms, Barcelona
FORMIC ACID—50 dms, Rotterdam
FUEL OIL—461,253 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
132,353 bbls, Hess Inc, Puerto La Cruz
202,457 bbls, Hess Inc, Bajo Grande
391,481 bbls, Humble Oil Co, Las Piedras
109,006 bbls, Humble Oil Co, Caripito
GELATIN—200 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Hamburg
200 dms, Arles Co, Havre
200 bgs, Bank of N Y, Copenhagen
35 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
93 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Cardiff
200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
200 bgs, B Young, London
360 bgs, Antwerp
130 bbls, Antwerp
GERANIUM OIL—1 cs, Barcelona
GERMANIUM CONCENTRATE—22 dms, Alton Co, Hamburg
GERMANIUM DIOXIDE—100 cs, American Metal Climax, Antwerp
2 cs, Alton Co, Hamburg
GHATTI GUM—57 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bombay
GLUCOSE—92 dms, American Key Products, Rotterdam
GLUE—600 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Avonmouth
GLUE, BONE—1,200 bgs, First National Boston, Hamburg
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
250 bgs, C Pettinos, Colombo
GUAR GUM—130 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Karachi
GYPSUM—715 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
GYPSUM, CRUDE—9,997 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Huntsport
15,402 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
11,754 tons, Allied Chemical Corp, Halifax
HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE—50 bbls, Antwerp
IPECAC ROOT—2 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Cristobal
11 bgs, H Weber & Co, Cristobal
JUNIPER BERRIES—334 bgs, Chemical Bank, Leghorn
KARAYA GUM—122 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bombay
122 bgs, Nehls & O'Connell, Bombay
120 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
59 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
LACTIC ACID—28 dms, E F Drew & Co, Hamburg
LACTOSE—10 dms, R J Saunders & Co, Rotterdam
10 dms, R J Saunders & Co, Hamburg
LAVANDIN OIL—25 dms, Tombarel Products Corp, Cannes
25 dms, Bertrand Freres, Cannes
2 dms, Lautier Fils, Beirut
5 dms, Brown Bros, Cannes
18 dms, Cannes
LAVENDER OIL—8 dms, Seville
LEMONGRASS OIL—18 cs, Givaudan Corp, Cochin
20 dms, Maywood Chemical Works, Cochin
74 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Cochin
28 dms, Volkart Bros, Cochin
12 dms, National City Bank, Cochin
10 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Puerto Barrios
25 dms, Leonhardt & Brush, Puerto Barrios
1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
1 dm, L A Champon & Co, Port Au Prince
LIVER EXTRACT—17 dms, Wilson & Co, Buenos Aires
LIVER POWDER—20 dms, London
LOCUST BEAN GUM—200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Barcelona
40 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
76 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Hamburg
MACE—120 cs, K H Landes & Co, Macassar
28 cs, Magna Enterprises, Macassar
54 cs, Ludwig Mueller, Macassar
MAGNESITE—1,813 bgs, Cochin
MANDARIN OIL—8 hf cs, George Uhe Co, Messina
MANGROVE BARK—450 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Tumaco
MENTHOL—180 cs, Mitsui & Co, Santos
25 dms, Marseille
MERCURIC OXIDE—2 cs, E T Browne Drug Co, London
MERCURY—100 flks, Engelhard Development Co, Cadiz
METHIONINE—3 dms, Robeco Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
METHYL PENTENE—1 bbl Scientific Design Co, Bremen
MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID—293 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Bremen
MONOCRISYL GLYCERYL ETHER—3 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
MOSS—100 bls, Meer Corp, Havre
MUSTARD SEED—600 bgs, C Culjen, Messina
NAPHTHALENE—667 bgs, Allied Chemical Corp, Avonmouth
267 bgs, J N Forker, Avonmouth
1,667 bgs, J N Forker, London
1,263 bgs, Antwerp
NIGER SEED—111 bgs, Hartz Mountain Products, Messawa
167 bgs, Wagner Bros, Messawa
NUTMEG—28 bgs, K H Landes & Co, Macassar
334 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Macassar
24 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Macassar
112 bgs, B C Ritchie, Colombo
371 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
270 bgs, Macassar
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—22 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Itajai
18 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Itajai
OLIBANUM GUM—60 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Co, Massawa
OLIVE OIL—26 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Seville
50 dms, Oldmonk Olive Oil Co, Marseille
50 dms, Samos Import Export Corp, Barcelona
50 dms, J Victori & Co, Barcelona
57 dms, Irving Trust Co, Cadiz
492 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Cadiz
OPIUM—700 chts, Calcutta
OPOPANAX GUM—140 bgs, National City Bank, Aden
20 bgs, Fritzsche Bros, Aden
ORANGE OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
OREGANO LEAVES—250 bgs, P H Petry, Messina
OXGALL—3 dms, Ovimpex Inc, Brisbane
5 cks, Wilson & Co, Buenos Aires
2 cks, Buenos Aires
PALM OIL—204 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
PALMKERNEL OIL—299 tons, Best Foods Inc, Matadi
290 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
200 tons, Matadi
PAPRIKA—200 bgs, J Raphael & Son, Hamburg
PEATMOSS—2,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Gdynia
PECTIN—140 dms, T M Duche & Sons, Copenhagen
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Cochin
160 bgs, Atlantic Trading Corp, Cochin
80 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Cochin
100 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Alleppey
80 bgs, Fritzsche Bros, Alleppey
160 bgs, East India Trading Co, Alleppey
100 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Alleppey
640 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
640 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
320 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Catz American Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Cochin
160 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Colombo
80 bgs, A G Dunn, Alleppey
160 bgs, Catz American Co, Alleppey
6,764 bgs, Alleppey
1,120 bgs, Cochin
135 bgs, Singapore
80 bgs, Colombo
80 bgs, Calicuta
80 bgs, Bombay
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, Reliable Mercantile Co, Yokohama
250 bgs, M J Golembeck, Yokohama
100 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Kobe
100 bgs, Louis Furth, Kobe
100 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Kobe
200 bgs, International Expediters, Kobe
PEPPER, WHITE—400 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
140 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
70 bgs, Singapore
PETITGRAIN OIL—6 dms, Elton Trading Corp, Buenos Aires
22 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—194,575 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
321,004 bbls, Humble Oil Co, La Salina
147,000 bbls, Texas Gas Corp, Puerto La Cruz
85,000 bbls, Esso Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—429 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Copenhagen
500 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher, Oslo
500 bgs, Antwerp
500 bgs, Rotterdam
PIMENTO LEAF OIL—3 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
PINENEEDLE OIL—53 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Antwerp
POLYVINYL ACETATE RESIN—500 bgs, G G Linoleumwerke, Koln
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—65 cs, Robeco Chemicals Inc, Yokohama
27 bgs, Schulman Inc, Havre
POPPYSEED—120 bgs, Transit Export & Import Co, Copenhagen
POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE—300 bgs, Filo Color & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM OCTAMETAPHOSPHATE—151 dms, Terra Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—416 bgs, Tac Tannins & Chemicals Inc, Buenos Aires
5,234 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
QUINIDINE SULFATE—5 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Hamburg
5 dms, Burroughs Welcome & Co, London
3 cs, Hamburg
QUININE SULFATE—15 dms, Freedman & Slater, Hamburg
RICE STARCH—140 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Bremen
SAGE OIL—2 bbls, Kolen Trading Co, Hamburg
2 cs, S Heller & Co, Rijeka
SANDALWOOD OIL—9 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Cochin
9 cs, Arriscent Corp, Cochin
10 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Cochin
7 cs, Reure-Dupont Inc, Cochin
10 cs, International Flavors & Fragrances Inc, Cochin
9 cs, National City Bank, Cochin
20 cs, Calcutta
SAPONIN—10 cms, Kerr Ellis, Liverpool
SASSAFRAS OIL—11 cms, Wm H Muller, Rotterdam
SEEDLAC—250 bgs, C H Timm, Bangkok
250 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
250 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Bangkok
750 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, Manirore Corp, Calcutta
100 bgs, Wm Wesser & Co, Calcutta
1,600 bgs, Calcutta
400 bgs, Bangkok
SENNA LEAVES—47 bls, Meer Corp, Port Sudan
SESAME OIL—88 dms, I R Boody & Co, Copenhagen
SHELLAC—550 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
975 bgs, Calcutta
SHELLAC WAX—28 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
SLOE BERRIES—88 bgs, Herbarium Inc, Rijeka
39 bgs, Meer Corp, Rijeka
SODA, CAUSTIC—10 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM CASEINATE—30 bgs, Globe Shipping Co, Rotterdam
SODIUM CYANIDE—650 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM FERROCYANIDE—400 bgs, Filo Color & Chemical Co, Antwerp
SODIUM PERBORATETETRAHYDRATE—200 bgs, Antwerp
SODIUM PHOSPHATE—400 bgs, F L Kramer, Hamburg
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—200 bgs, Hamburg
SODIUM SULFATE, ANHYDROUS—50 bgs, Impex Agricultural Commodities Corp, Split
STARCH—1,000 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam
TALC—1,800 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Bordeaux
TALHA GUM—50 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Port Sudan
TAPIOCA FLOUR—100 bgs, American Melegraph Co, Henrique Lage
5,200 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
1,950 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Itajai
600 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Itajai
400 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Santos
4,184 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Kohsichang
THEOBROMINE—3 dms, Gill & Duffus, Liverpool
THIOUREA—400 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Kobe
THYME LEAVES—200 bls, M J Golombeck, Marseille
THYROID POWDER—1 cs, Van Gelder Fanta Corp, Hamburg
2 dms, Copenhagen
TOLU BALSAM—5 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Salvador
5 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Cristobal
TRAGACANTH GUM—30 cs, Am-Iran Corp, Khorramshahr
110 bgs, Am-Iran Corp, Khorramshahr
50 bgs, Khorramshahr
TRICHLOROETHYLENE — 200 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
588 tons, Midland Storage Terminal, Liverpool
TUNG OIL—150 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Buenos Aires
479 tons, Buenos Aires
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—145 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, London
UREA—2,200 bgs, Nyles Trading Co, Genoa
453 bgs, H A Gogarty, Rotterdam
VANILLA BEANS—46 cs, Dammann & Co, Singapore
VETIVER OIL—1 dm, Roure-Dupont Inc, Port Au Prince
8 dms, Port Au Prince
YLANG YLANG OIL—4 bbls, Lautier Fils, Beirut
ZINC POWDER—8 dms, F W Berk & Co, London
ZINC WHITE—400 bgs, Revelli Chemical Co, Antwerp
ZIRCON SAND—1,008 bgs, International Minerals Corp, Brisbane

Los Angeles

ALUMINUM PASTE—19 dms, J L Wetland, Kobe
CARAWAY SEED—60 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Rotterdam
CASSIA—160 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Singapore
73 bgs, Belawan Deli
CLAY—1,000 brs, Paper Makers Importing Co, Rotterdam
CODLIVER OIL—8 dms, W J Byrres, Bergen
10 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Bergen
COPRA—500 tons, Cargill Inc, Castanas
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
CREOSOTE OIL—830 tons, Bernuth Lembecke & Co, Yawata
FISHLIVER OIL—6 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—91,207 bbls, Texaco Inc, Point a Pierre
MOLASSES—2,667 tons, S Western Sugar & Molasses Co, Manzanillo
NAPHTHA—104,612 bbls, Texaco Inc, Point a Pierre
PEPPER, BLACK—140 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Yokohama
150 bgs, Pan Asiatic Trading Co, Kobe
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—77,722 bbls, Socal Oil Co, Bandar Mashur
256,425 bbls, Wilhire Oil Co, Bandar Mashur
173,239 bbls, Douglas Oil Co, Dumri
101,746 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Dumri
SEEDLAC—125 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
122 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Bangkok
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,540 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bangkok
1,120 bgs, Poons Co, Bangkok
672 bgs, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co, Bangkok
ZINC OXIDE—500 bgs, London

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—700 bls, Illincis Class Co, Lourenco Marques
1,300 bgs, Lourenco Marques
BEEF EXTRACT—242 cs, Wilson & Co, Buenos Aires
BONE—1,776 bgs, Phila National Bank, Bombay
CALCIUM CARBONATE—2,000 bgs, Pluess Stauffer, Antwerp
1,000 bgs, Antwerp
CAMPHOR POWDER—100 cs, Vicks Chemical Co, Kobe
CASEIN—500 bgs, National Casein Co, Rotterdam
240 bgs, National City Bank, Melbourne
603 bgs, Melbourne
CASTOR OIL—100 tons, Santos
FUEL OIL—82,882 bbls, American Oil Co, Curacao
80,287 bbls, Hess Inc, Curacao
GLYCERINE—93 tons, International Packers Ltd, Buenos Aires
GRAPHITE—750 brs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Tamaique
GYPSUM, CRUDE—6,022 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Huntsport
IODINE, CRUDE—5,000 lbs, J H Faunce, Yokohama
LICORICE ROOT—7,025 bls, MacAndrews & Forbes, Berbice
NIGER SEED—116 bgs, Phila Seed Co, Messawa
OLIVE OIL—57 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Seville
PEATMOSS—1,750 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Gdynia
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—542,768 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
120,000 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
10,[illegible] bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Amuay Bay
122,8[illegible]7 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Bachaquero
1[illegible],267 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
1[illegible],2[illegible]5 bbls, Texaco Co, Puerto La Cruz
[illegible],[illegible] bbls, Texaco Co, Pamatacual
[illegible],711 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
[illegible],[illegible] bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Maracaibo
1[illegible],[illegible] bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
2[illegible],[illegible] bbls, Texaco Co, Covenas
[illegible],871 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mina Al Ahmadi
[illegible],[illegible] bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Ranics
146,761 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Marcaibo
[illegible],[illegible] bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
[illegible],[illegible] bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Bachaquero
275,569 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
POPPYSEED—150 bgs, Rotterdam
SHELLAC—100 bgs, Brown Bros, Bremen

—Continued on page 63

LIQUIDATION

TITANIUM DIOXIDE PLANT — BALTIMORE, MD.

CENT. - FILTERS - EVAPS. - CRYSTAL

1—Bird 32" x 50" Cont. Cent. 316 S.S.
4—Sharples C20 Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S.S.
1—Sharples PN14 Super-D-Canters, 316 S.S.
1—AT&M 26" susp. Cent., perf. bskt. 316 S.S.
1—Oliver 8' x 8' Precoat rubber covered Rotary Vacuum Filters.
4—Sperry 36" plate & frame Filters, rubber covered, and wood.
5—8' dia. x 24' rubber lined Crystallizers.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

2—Abbe 5' x 16' brick lined Mills.
2—30" dia. Stainless Steel Micronizers complete with Hoppers, Conveyors, etc.

STEEL TANKS

6—2000 to 5200 gal. with Turbo Agitators.
14—Storage Tanks: 3800; 6000; 9000; 10,000; 15,000; 47,000 gals.

KILNS AND DRYERS

1—Traylor 11' x 155' Rotary Kiln, 7/8" shell.
1—Renn 6' x 60' Rotary Kiln, 5/8" shell.

RUBBER LINED TANKS

8—8500 gal. Vertical Storage 8' 6" x 16' x 8' cone.
1—13000 gal. Horizontal Storage 8' x 35'.

MISCELLANEOUS

7—Dorr Thickeners: 16' dia. with Tanks.
1—Bemis 50# Bag Packer with Sewing Machine, Conveyor and Flattener.
50—LaBour, Durco, Worthite, Duriron and Stainless Steel Centrifugal Pumps 2" to 6" with motors.

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Representatives on Premises, 2701 Broening Highway, Baltimore, Md.
Telephone: Medford 3-2911

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35-61 JABEZ STREET, NEWARK 5, N. J.
Telephone: MArket 3-7420

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SPECIAL
2—5000 GALLON MIXING TANKS
Steel Jacketed, Code constructed. 9' dia. x 9'6" on straight side with dish bottom. 15 HP Agitator Motor with Phila. Speed Reducer.
PRICED TO SELL

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ECH SPECIALS

3 B&J Rotary Cutters, size ½-1&1½.
Abbe 5' x 6' J'kted. Ball Mill, chr. mang. steel.
2 Preformers-Stokes RB2 & Colton #3½.
Day #4 gearless 80 gal. Pony Mixer, 10 HP.
Rotex 40" x 84" Sifter, #42, Dbl. sep., 1 HP.
Pfaudler 1500 gal. Glass Tank; closed top.
Gruendler BB Whirlbeater Hammer Mill.
BP J'ktd. Mixer, 100 gal. w'k'g, cored arms.
Howes 70 cu. ft. J'ktd. Mixer with motor.

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SPECIALS

Pebble Mills: Patterson D 3 x 4' porc.
Disintegraters: Rietz RD18-P, steel, 75 hp.
Mixer: W & P size 14, 50 gal. jktd.
Screen: Rotex modal 41, st. steel.
Mills: Fitzpatrick model D, st., jktd.
Evaporator: Buflovak sgl. eff. st.st. 94 sq. ft.
Dryer: Porter 2 x 4' vac. drum, st. st.
Centrifugal: Tolhurst 26" rubber, 2-speed.
Mix-Mullers: Simpson Lab., Porto, #00.
Dewaterers: Davenport model 3A, 3 hp.
Centrifugal: Tolhurst 20" type 316 st. st.
Tablet Press: Stokes DD2- 23 station.

Write us or call Seeley 8-1431
Send us a list of your idle machines.

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"Geared to Serve You"

Lee 100 gal. Stainless Steel jacketed Kettle.
Dorr 14' dia. by 6' Thickener.
Denver & Cell Flotation Machine.
Denver 1½" vertical Sand Pump.
Dorr 4' x 20' duplex rake Classifier.
500 & 1800 gallon Stainless Steel Tanks.
Colton #2 worm Filler, S S agtd. Hopper.
New Jersey 86 ML Pony Labeler.
Stainless 2 cu. ft. Conical Blender.
Colton #4 Stainless Wet Granulator.
Mikro Pulverizer—1SI—MD.

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35 CENTS A COPY

Phthalic Anhydride • Phthalocyanine Pigments • Sodium Sulfate • Optical Brighteners • Acetone • Maleic Anhydride • Lysine Monohydrochloride • DDT • Ultraviolet Absorbers • DOP and DIOP • Butadiene • Styrene • Borax • Chelating Agents • Titanium Pigment

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REPRINT DEPARTMENT, 30 CHURCH STREET NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

Olin Names Buffalo Firm Distributor for Organics

Buffalo Equipment & Chemical Company will distribute organic chemicals in the Buffalo, N. Y., area for Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, under a just-concluded arrangement.

Olin's new distributor, founded in January, 1958, produces heat-treating salts, plating brighteners and plating equipment, as well as distributing a complete line of industrial chemicals.

Organic chemical operations of Olin are currently being expanded in a $20 million program at Brandenburg, Ky.

Spice Is Put Back

—Continued from page 5

tions issued in response to petitions from interested users.

The list is divided into: (1) spices and other natural seasonings and flavorings derived from leaves, roots, barks, and berries; (2) essential oils, oleoresins (intermediate flavoring products), and natural extractives including distillates; and, (3) several miscellaneous products not derived from plants. The regulation covering them is effective immediately.

Cleared Flavorings Listed

Listed below are the common names of the spices, natural seasonigs, flavorings, essential oils, oleoresins and natural extractives which are considered safe by FDA:

SPICES AND OTHER NATURAL SEASONINGS AND FLAVORINGS (LEAVES, ROOTS, BARKS, BERRIESS, ETC.)

Allspice
Anise
Anise, star
Basil, sweet
Basil, bush
Bay
Calendula
Capers
Capsicum
Caraway
Caraway, black (black cumin)
Cardamom (cardamom)
Cassia, Chinese
Cassia, Padang or Batavia
Cassia, Saigon
Cayenne pepper
Celery seed
Chives
Cinnamon, Ceylon
Cinnamon, Chinese
Cinnamon, Saigon
Clary (clary sage)
Cloves
Coriander
Cumin (cummin)
Cumin, black (black caraway)
Dill
Fennel common
Fennel, sweet (finocchio, Florence fennel)
Fenugreek
Garlic
Ginger
Glycyrrhiza
Grains of paradise
Horseradish
Lavender
Licorice
Mace
Marigold, pot
Marjoram, pot
Marjoram, sweet
Mustard, black or brown
Mustard, brown
Mustard, white or yellow
Nutmeg
Oregano (oreganum, Mexican or oregano, Mexican sage, origan)
Paprika
Parsley
Pepper, black
Pepper, cayenne
Pepper, red
Pepper, white
Peppermint
Poppy seed
Pot marigold
Pot marjoram
Rosemary
Rue
Saffron
Sage
Savory, summer
Savory, winter
Sesame
Spearmint
Star anise
Tarragon
Thyme
Turmeric
Vanilla
Zedoary

ESSENTIAL OILS, OLEORESINS (SOLVENT-FREE), AND NATURAL EXTRACTIVES (INCLUDING DISTILLATES)

Allspice
Almond, bitter (free from prussic acid
Angelica root
Angelica seed
Angelica stem
Angostura (cusparia bark)
Anise
Asafetida
Balsam of Peru
Basil
Bay leaves
Bay (myrcia oil)
Bitter almond (free from prussic acid)
Bois de rose
Cananga
Capsicum
Caraway
Cardamom seed (cardamom)
Carob bean
Carob bean
Cascarilla bark
Cassia bark, Chinese
Cassia bark, Padang or Batavia
Cassia bark, Saigon
Celery seed
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian (camomile)
Chamomile flowers, Roman or English (camomile)
Cherry, wild, bark
Chicory
Cinnamon bark, Ceylon
Cinnamon bark, Chinese
Cinnamon bark, Saigon
Cinnamon leaf, Ceylon
Cinnamon leaf, Chinese
Cinnamon leaf, Saigon
Citronella
Citrus peels
Clary (clary sage)
Clove bud
Clove leaf
Clove stem
Cocoa (decocainized)
Coffee
Cola nut
Coriander
Cumin (Cummin)
Cusparia bark
Dill
Estragole (esdragol, esdragon, tarragon)
Fennel, sweet
Fenugreek
Garlic
Geranium, East Indian
Geranium, rose
Ginger
Glycyrrhiza
Grapefruit
Guava
Hoarhound
Hops
Jasmine
Juniper (berries)
Kola nut
Laurel leaves
Lavender
Lavender, spike
Lavandin
Lemon
Lemon grass
Licorice
Lime
Locust bean
Mace
Mandarin
Marjoram, sweet
Mate
Mustard
Maringin
Neroli, bigarade
Nutmeg
Onion
Orange, bitter flowers
Orange leaf
Orange, bitter peel
Orange, sweet
Origanum
Palmarosa
Paprika
Parsley
Pepper, black
Pepper, white
Peppermint
Peruvian balsam
Petitgrain
Petitgrain lemon
Petitgrain mandarin or tangerine
Pimenta
Pimenta leaf
Pipsissewa leaves
Pomegranate
Prickly ash bark
Rose absolute
Rose (otto of roses, attar of roses)
Rose geranium
Rosemary
Rue
Saffron
Sage
Sage, Spanish
St. John's bread
Schinus molle
Spanish sage
Spearmint
Spike lavender
Tangerine
Tarragon
Tea
Thyme
Thyme, white
Tuberose
Turmeric
Vanilla
Violet leaves absolute
Wild cherry bark
Ylang-ylang
Zedoary bark

MISCELLANEOUS

Civet (Zibeth, zibet, zibetum)
Cognac oil, white and green
Musk (Tonquin musk)

MOVES UP: Putnam B. McDowell, advanced to vice-president-administration of Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. He had been assistant to the president.

SOCMA Names Chairmen For Number of Committees

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association has appointed K. E. Mulford, Atlas Powder Company, as chairman of the additives committee and C. K. Black, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., to head the international commercial relations committee.

Named to head the organization's internal committees are N. C. Babcock, Union Carbide Corporation, budget and assessment committee and pension committee; R. W. Daniels, American Cyanamid Company, outing committee; P. L. Filter, Dow Chemical Company, programs committee, and C. A. Gerstacker, Dow Chemical Company, steering committee.

E. I. Stearns, American Cyanamid Company, will head the dyes subcommittee. P. R. Rector, Union Carbide Corporation, will head the government reports committee; F. E. Bennett, Publicker Industries, Inc., the membership committee, and E. M. May, Otto B. May, Inc., the research committee.

For the international commercial relations committee the following sub-committee chairmen have been appointed:

K. R. J. Horner, Ciba Company, common market-free trade areas subcommittee; C. W. French, jr., Pfizer Chemical Works, customs subcommittee; A. C. McAuliffe, American Cyanamid Company, defense subcommittee; J. M. Fasoli, American Cyanamid Company, escape clause-antidumping subcommittee; W. D. Hoag, Allied Chemical Corporation, exports subcommittee; L. E. Lloyd, Dow Chemical Company, GATT subcommittee; D. MacArthur, Koppers Company, Inc., international cooperation administration subcommittee; H. F. Shattuck, Monsanto Chemical Company, revision of tariff act schedules subcommittee; C. K. Black, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., tariff legislation subcommittee; M. A. Dahlen, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., technical advisory subcommittee, and N. C. Babcock, Union Carbide Corporation, trade agreement negotions-peril point subcommittee.

National Petroleum Council To Have 108 in 1960 Roster

Appointment of 108 leaders in the petroleum and gas industries to the National Petroleum Council for 1960 has been announced by Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton. The council, established thirteen years ago, consists of active leaders in the two industries, with representation for each of the principal segments of industry and the geographic areas used in civil and defense mobilization planning.

Secretary Seaton said that "by acting in an advisory capacity on important matters concerning petroleum and gas resources and their utilization, the National Petroleum Council performs a valuable service to the government. During 1959 the council was particularly helpful to the Office of Oil & Gas in its planning for civil defense and mobilization of the petroleum and gas industries in an emergency."

HNI Post to Woodward

Health News Institute has elected Marc Woodward as its executive director to succeed Chet Shaw, who resigned December 31 to become an independent consultant. Mr. Woodward has served as assistant executive director of the NHI since it was organized in 1956. Previously he had been with Ellis & Kelly Associates, New York.

BRILL FOR VALUES

REACTORS — EVAPS — CONDS — TANKS

2—Pfaudler 50 gal. 316 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactors.
1—Condenser Service 650 gal. 304 S.S. closed Kettle, 5' x 4', with 100 sq. ft. bayonet heater.
1—1400 gal. Blaw-Knox, steel, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
2—2000 gal. Struthers Wells 316 S.S. jacketed, agtd. Reactors.
2—3200 gal. 304 S.S., jacketed, agitated Kettles.
1—550 sq. ft. Buflovak, monel single effect Evaporator.
1—Baker Perkins 700 gal. jacketed, agitated Dissolver.
1—7500 gal. 316 S.S. Vert. Storage Tank, 7' x 25', 50 psi.
1—750 gal. nickel clad Mixing Tank, 125# nickel coils.
1—4000 gal. Haveg Vert. Tank 8' x 12'.
1—1500 gal. Stainless Pressure Tank, 5' x 10', 90#.
1—12,000 gal. horiz. steel Pressure Tank, 7'6" x 36', 200 psi.
1—17,850 gal. 304 S.S. Storage Tank, 9' x 36'.
6—Stainless Heat Exchangers: 1220, 786, 536, 396, 315, 250 sq. ft.
1—24" dia. x 35', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.
1—30" dia. x 20', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.

CENTRIFUGES

1—Sharples C-27 Super-D-Hydrator, 316 S.S.
1—Bird 18" x 28", 316 S.S. Solid Bowl, Continuous.
1—Bird 18" x 28", steel, Solid Bowl, NEW, Continuous.
1—Bird 36" x 50", 347 S.S. Solid Bowl, Continuous.
2—Sharples PY14, PN14, Super-D-Canters, 316 S.S.
1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended, 316 S.S., imperforate basket.
2—AT&M 48" Suspended, 316 S.S. basket.
2—Sharples #16, 304 S.S., 3 HP motor.

MIXERS

1—#12 Sturtevant 304 S.S. Rotary Mixer, 450 cu. ft.
1—Baker Perkins #16TRM, 150 gal. jktd., Vac. 60 HP.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm, 250 and 100 gal.
1—1500# Powder Mixer, 7½ HP XP motor.
2—Steel, jktd. Powder Mixers, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—#0 Simpson Intensive Mixer.

DRYERS

1—Louisville 54" x 35', Monel Rotary Steam Tube Dryer.
3—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf, 20—60" x 80" shelves.
1—Devine Vacuum Shelf with 19—59" x 78" shelves.
1—Devine Vacuum Shelf with 10—40" x 43" shelves.
2—Buflovak 42" x 120", atmospheric, double drum.
2—Devine 5' x 12', 4' x 9', single drum, atmospheric.
1—Baker Perkins 5'6" x 6' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
1—Buflovak 3' x 20' Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 316 S.S. Unused.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 6' x 25', 6' x 50'.
9—Rotary Dryers, 34" x 30', 4' x 40', 6' x 50', 6' x 60', 7' x 80', 8' x 87'.
2—Louisville 8' x 50' Stainless Steel lined Rotary Dryers.
1—Traylor 30" x 18' Stainless Steel Rotary Dryer.
2—Link Belt, 7'5" x 25", 6'4" x 24', S.S. Louvre Dryers.

FILTERS

1—Oliver 6' dia. Horizontal Filter, 316 S.S.
1—Oliver 3' x 6' Steel Rotary Vac. Precoat Filter.
1—Niagara #370-38 Filter, 370 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
2—#49 Vallez Rotating Pressure Filters, 738 sq. ft.
1—Oliver 5'3" x 8' Steel Rotary Vacuum, vaporite housing.
1—Sparkler 33S28 Filter, 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
2—Sparkler 18D8 Filter, 12.3 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Feinc 5' x 6' Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Filter.
2—#10 Sweetland Filters, 27 leaves, 4" centers, 250 sq. ft.

MISCELLANEOUS

1—HPM 88 ton horizontal Steeping Press.
1—Ross 6" x 14" Three Roll Mill.
3—Swenson Walker Continuous Crystallizers, 24" x 30' sections.
2—Robinson Sifters, 40" x 84", Stainless.
3—Robinson Gyratory Sifters, 30" x 104", Quadruple Deck.
8—Stokes; DD2, DDS-2, T, "R", and "F" Tablet Presses.
4—Nash Vacuum Pumps; H6, TS7, #2.
25—Chlorimet, Durimet and Duriron Centrifugal Pumps, 1½" to 6".

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LIQUIDATION—COMPLETE FOAM LATEX PLANT

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Paul Abbe Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills; (2) 60" x 72" 15 HP 45" x 48"-5 HP—37" x 48"-3 HP
2 Adamson Vulcanizers; 72" x 16'; 125# ASME completely automatic controls; with 23 cars
3 Roll Birmingham Calendar; 22" x 58" with 125 HP Motor and Drive
33 Mixing and Storage Tanks or Kettles including (2) Plastic Lined 3000 Gal. and Tanks up to 12,000 Gal. some Jacketed and Agitated
Mechanical Pouring, Curing, Handling Line; 240'L.; 12'W.; 25' High
Mechanical Handling Systems Dryer; 17 Sections; 85" x 160' Long; Perforated Aluminum Slat Conveyor; Console Push Button Controls
Leon Automatic Washer for Latex Pads with Washer and Squeeze Rolls; Conveyor Rolls, Air Cylinders, Tanks and Controls
Lydon Truck Dryer; 12' W., 7' High, 100' Long; 21 Car Capacity; with Turn Table, Electric Eye, controls, valves, etc.
Truck Dryer, 30' L., 15' W., 11' High; 12 Car Capacity; Taylor Controls
Laboratory Atmospheric Cure Chamber; 36" x 36" x 24" Complete
Hohl Hugger Belt & Roller Conveyor; 36" W., 18' High, Electric Eye Controls
150 Ton Graham Refrigeration System; Marley Cooling Tower
Permutit Water Treating System; Hot Water Control System

MISCELLANEOUS: Ventilating and Exhaust Systems; Piping Diaphragm Valves, Pumps; Taylor Instruments and Controls; Automatic Moisture Tester; Stabilizing Tester; Mold Racks; Wringer Rolls, Randell Dusting Machines; Air Cylinders and General Factory Handling Equipment

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RELATED RUBBER EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE FROM STOCK

Baker Perkins Heavy Duty Jacketed Double Arm Mixers to 300 gals.
Farrell Birmingham and Other Two Roll Rubber Mills; 14" x 30", 16" x 42"; 18" x 42"; 22" x 60"; Late Type Top Cap
2 Roll Horizontal Calendar 12" x 24" with 15 HP Motor and Drive
Birmingham 3 Roll Calendar 22" x 58" with 125 HP Motor and Drive
Banbury "Type B" Mixer; Utility Rubber Cutter; Flow Meter Combinators
ChemicColloid Mill Model A 15; SS Rotor-Stater; 15 HP 3525 RPM Motor
Stokes Vacuum Impregnator Model 5648; 100 PSI Internal and Jacket
EXTRUDERS: 2 Royle No. 1.; 2" Dia.: Allen 2" Extruder; NRM 1½"
HYDRAULIC PRESSES: Southwark 36" x 36"; Stewart-Bolling 36" x 36" French Oil Mill and Dunning & Boschert Presses 10" and 12" Rams

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Includes Ni-Resist Still Pots, Monel and Steel Tanks, Stainless Heat Exchanger, Condensers, Receivers, BOILER, Jet and Booster Ejectors, Pumps, Filters and accessories. Send for complete details.

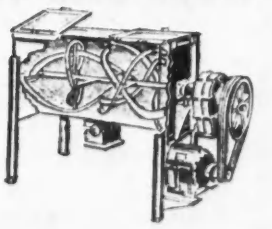
Stokes Rotary Steam Jacketed Dryer; 18" x8' complete.
Bagley & Sewell Double Drum Dryer; 28" x60" complete.
Buflovak Double Drum Dryer 40"x120" with accessories.
Louisville Stainless Rotary Dryer; 30"x28'; Indirect Fired.
Baker Perkins Hexagonal Jacketed Baratte; 150 Gal. 36"x39".
Blaw Knox Conical Blender; 300 Cu. Ft.; 9'6" Diameter.
Muller Type Batch Mixers by Simpson, Lancaster to 6' Diameter.
Patterson-Kelley Twin Shell Blender in STAINLESS; 150 cu. ft. 10 HP XPL motor.
Bird Continuous Conical Hor. Centrifuges; 18", 24", S.S. & Monel.
Sharples H2 Nozzlejector; 15 HP XPL Motor; 1000 GPH.

STAINLESS OLIVER PRECOAT CONTINUOUS ROTARY FILTER; 5'3"x8'.
Oliver Continuous Rotary Panel Type Vacuum Filters; 8'x8' and 8'x10'.
Oliver Monel Pre-Coat Cont. Rotary Pressure Filters; 3'x2' complete.
Oliver Dorrco Rotary Vacuum Filter 6'x3' with Nickel contact Parts.
Bird Young Rotary Vac., Filter 4' x4'; Stainless.

Struthers Wells 2000 Gal. Stainless Steel Reactor.
Mojonnier Stainless Vacuum Pans 3'x10'; 6'x12'.
Harris Stainless Coil Heated Vac. Pan; 6' Diameter.
Lancaster Stainless Lined Rct. Jktd. Reactor; 50"x17'4".
Nickel Clad Reactors; 7'x11'6" Manhole; Jacketed and Agitated.
Patterson 1000 Gal. Closed Jktd. Steel Mixing Kettle; 20 HP.
Three Stage Continuous Agitated Reactor; 3 Vessels 4'x20'.
Type 316 Stainless Separator Tanks; 42" x10'; Dished Heads.
A. O. Smith Stainless Lined Pressure Tanks; 10'x18'7"; 11,000 Gal.
Heavy Duty Aluminum Tank; 5000 Gal.; 6'x12'; 30 PSI ASME.

NEW FALCON MIXERS IN STOCK READY FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

Most advanced construction in the industry; sanitary, leak and dust proof; less power required. STAINLESS MODELS from 10 cu. ft. to 62½ cu. ft. Mild Steel Units up to 400 cu. ft. Write for Special FALCON Bulletin and quotations on the size you need. FALCON is the fastest selling Ribbon Blender in the country. See it.



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FMC

IN STOCK

2—4′ dia. spray dryers, T304 SS, pilot size, elec.

2—Mikro #3W pulverizers, UNUSED.

1—Niagara #510-28 filter, 510 sq. ft., T316 SS.

1—Alco 110 sq. ft. vertical leaf filter, T316 SS.

2—Oliver 5′3″ dia. x 3′ face rotary vac. filter, precoat, T316 SS. ASME 30# pressure housing.

1—Oliver 5′3″ dia. x 8′ face rotary Vacuum filter—UNUSED. Steel construction.

75—T316 SS heat exchangers & condensers: 2000 sq. ft. down to 30 sq. ft.—All sizes.

1—Standard 3′ x 23′ rotary dryer, ¼″ welded shell.

1—Ross 6″ x 14″ 3-roll hi-speed mill, 5 HP.

1—Patterson 6′ x 8′ porcelain pebble mill, 50 HP.

2—Patterson 8′ x 10′ buhrstone pebble mills.

1—Crosley 6′8″ x 7′ buhrstone pebble mill, 20 HP.

1—2500 gal., T316 SS pressure tank, 70# WP, 7′ dia. x 7′ high, ¼″ shell & dished heads. 3 HP agitator.

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Essential Oils

—Continued from page 52

high, $2.20 per pound, this material advanced to $2.45 per pound.

Seeds and Spices

Ginger—General strength is shown throughout the market, say dealers in the New York area. Especially strong is the new crop material from Cochin. African material is tight and what is being offered is high-priced.

Pepper—Reliable sources in the trade report that the unusually high prices are encouraging speculative interest in the market. The statistical shortage of pepper for the coming year and the unprecedented price rises during the past few months have reportedly attracted the attention of many outsiders.

Prices reported from Singapore showed only token change whereas prices from Lampong and Muntok were recorded well above spot prices. India fluctuated greatly.

White pepper prices from Singapore are well supported by interest from Europe and red peppers from Japan are very strong at source. Turkish chillies are low in price and moving steadily.

Black pepper from Malabar is now selling for 76c. per pound and Muntok white for $1.25 per pound.

Tranquilizer Men Targets for Kefauver

—Continued from page 3

that the testimony and exhibits were factual. He said the testimony showed that pregnisolone was purchased as a raw material at a cost of 1.6 cents in tablets by big drug companies and then sold to druggists for 17.9 cents a tablet. These are facts which the committee had nothing to do with, he added.

The opening of the hearings into tranquilizer prices found a larger membership of the committee present than was the case during the earlier hearings on steroids. Besides Chairman Kefauver and Sen. Dirksen, others who sat through much of the testimony were Sens. Philip A. Hart of Michigan, John A. Carroll of Colorado and Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin.

Vacancy on the Committee

A vacancy exists on the committee, due to the death of Sen. William Langer of North Dakota, which may be filled this week at a meeting of the judiciary committee. The report is that Sen. Roman L. Hruska of Nebraska is in line for appointment to the group.

He is a Republican and is highly regarded by his colleagues as a fair and able member of the senate. He was on the so-called "truth squad" in the last Presidential campaign, which followed some of the Democratic candidates around the country to "set the record straight."

When the present hearings are concluded at the end of this week they will be recessed until February 23 and then resumed to go into the general phases of the drug industry. Dr. Austin Smith, president of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, and others will testify at that time.

Sen. Kefauver also said that the Food & Drug Administration will be asked to testify during this phase of the hearing, but he did not indicate the line of questioning that will be pursued. Sen. Hart has said the FDA should be called to explain how it performs its task of administering the food and drug laws.

Trade Names Vs. Generic Names

He raised the question following the hearings on the steroids because producers defended the practice of physicians specifying drugs by trade names rather than by generic names on the grounds that they preferred to prescribe drugs in which they have confidence.

Sen. Hart said this defense by the companies seems to raise a question on the adequacy of the existing checks on ethical drugs by FDA and the agency should be called before the committee to explain.

In opening the hearings last week, Sen. Kefauver estimated sales of tranquilizers at the manufacturers level at between $175 million and $200 million a year. He explained that all of the drugs are sold under prescription and said that the "potent" tranquilizers have been of great value to the mental institutions in the treatment of hospitalized patients.

Not only have the problems of treatment within the hospitals been eased, he said, but it has been possible to release a substantial number of patients who would still be hospitalized had it not been for the development of these new drugs.

He reiterated the aims of the committee hearings: "To determine whether consumers and the public interest generally are being adequately protected by the force of competition."

Though drug industry leaders were generally jubilant over the better atmosphere in this round of drug hearings, at week's end they were nagged by one worry placed there by Sen. Kefauver. Commenting on Mr. Munns' testimony (which appears in a separate article on page 3) the Tennessee lawmaker told the SK&F president:

Calls Profits 'Entirely Too High'

"I think that your profits are entirely too high. I can't understand how the same thing sells in other countries for very much less than you are selling them in this country."

He went on to say that these prices are still "completely out of line" even if 9 percent is taken out for the cost of SK&F drug research. Mr. Kefauver wondered if the time has come to consider "whether something shouldn't be done about it."

Pointing out that a number of countries abroad do not grant exclusive patents on drug, but instead require compulsory licensing, the Tennessee senator suggested that perhaps we should change our way of doing things here. In the United States, he added, exclusive patents are granted on drugs and other things.

"Should there be patents that require compulsory licensing at a reasonable price?" This, he suggested, is a question that needs an answer.

He closed with the ominous warning that high drug prices may bring on socialized medicine in this country just as they did in England. Mr. Kefauver said he doesn't like the idea of socialized medicine but warns that we will get it here "unless you do something about drug prices."

No Easing Noted

Any notion after the first day of the hearings that the committee intended to ease up on the industry were shattered the next day when it called one of its witnesses to the stand to give his impression of the efforts of the pharmaceutical industry to meet the problem in the mental health field.

He was Mike Gorman, executive director of the National Committee Against Mental Illness, who launched into a vitriolic attack on the industry. He accused the pharmaceutical manufacturers of "thumbing their noses" at the government's psychopharmacology drug contract program and charged the industry with contributing to the return of thousands of mental patients to mental hospitals because the industry was keeping prices "as high as the traffic will bear."

He said that the industry has no incentive for aiding the mental defective because it knows that as soon as a drug is developed that would provide the cure the manufacture of the drug would have to be shared among other companies.

Seeks Closer Supervision

Mr. Gorman called for closer supervision by the FDA of the clinical claims made by pharmaceutical houses and a strong enforcement program by the Federal Trade Commission against excessive promotional practices of the industry. He also urged the Department of Justice to exert more vigor in ferreting out price-fixing in the industry and to watch more carefully the entire patent system of the pharmaceutical industry.

Two other committee witnesses, Dr. Fritz Frenyhan, director of research of Delaware State Hospital, and Dr. Heinz Lehmann of the Verdun Protestant Hospital, Montreal, Canada, told of the first discoveries that tranquilizers could be an important tool in the treatment of mental disorders and related the difficulties encountered in getting psychiatrists to accept this fact.

PMA Reports Program For Its Western Meeting

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association has just released the program for its forthcoming western regional meeting, scheduled for February 15-16 at the Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles.

The conference's first morning session will be taken up by a panel discussion of "Problems of Increasing Costs and Research Requirements in Toxicity Studies in New Drug Development." Participating will be Thomas P. Carney, Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Charles F. Hagan, Chas. Pfizezr & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; and Eliot Steinberg, Warner-Lamber Research Institute, Morris Plains, N. J.

Following luncheon guest speaker Dr. Austin Smith, president of PMA, to the podium will be Ralph W. Weilerstein, of the Food & Drug Administration, who will report on "Food and Drug Law and New Drug Development."

The production session to follow will be featured by "What's New in Transportation," by Neil J. Curry, California Cartage Company, Los Angeles, and "In-Process Quality Control During Pharmaceutical Manufacturing," by Stanley R. Hastings, Merck Sharp & Dome Research Laboratories, West Point, Pa.

"Industry Responsibilities,"—a panel topic slated for the conference's second day—will be discussed by Robert Cutter, Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, Calif.; William B. Graham, Baxter Laboratories, Morton Grove, Ill.; Harry J. Loynd, Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Robert A. Hardt, Armour Laboratories, Kankakee, Ill., and Dr. Smith.

All the participants are residents of their respective organizations.

Papers to be read during the session are: "The Marketing Concept," L. C. Gallagher, Sunkist Growers, Ontario, Calif.; "Autistic You," Z. W. Pique, Hughes Aircraft, Los Angeles; "Basic Facts in Pharmaceutical Marketing," Mr. Hardt; "Motivation in Marketing," Lewis Scott, of Foote, Cone & Belding, Los Angeles; and "The Top Executive Views the Marketing Team," Mr. Loynd.

Richard J. Turner, American Cyanamid Company, will discuss factors to be considered in adapting a laboratory process to the pharmaceutical plant. Luncheon guest speaker for the second day will be announced later.

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BUYERS DIRECTORY: Helen Lohse

NEW YORK (REctor 2-9820)—Alexander Kane, G. Bronson Philhower, Harry L. Townsend

CLEVELAND (LOng 1-0544)—Henry G. Seed, 17717 Lomond Boulevard, Cleveland 22, Ohio

MIAMI (FRanklin 9-2668)—John Printup & Associates, Langford Building, Miami 32, Fla.

DALLAS (DAvis 1-0898)—John Printup & Associates, 2607 Millmar Drive, Dallas 28, Tex.

LOS ANGELES (DUnkirk 7-4388)—Robert W. Walker Company, 730 South Western Avenue, Los Angeles 5, Calif.

SAN FRANCISCO (SUtter 1-5568)—Robert W. Walker Company, 57 Post Street, San Francisco

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—Continued from page 29

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:				
Pittsburgh dist.	gal	29	·	—
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal	29	·	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal	29	·	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	29	·	—
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, f.o.b works:				
Bayonne, N. J.	gal	29	·	—
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	27	·	—
Charleston, S. C.	gal	29	·	—
Chicago, Ill.	gal.	28½	·	—
Detroit, Mich.	gal.	29	·	—
Houston, Tex.	gal.	27	·	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	gal.	29	·	—
Providence, R. I.	gal.	30	·	—
Sewell's Point, Va.	gal.	28	·	—
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	28½	·	—
o-Xylene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.08	·	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.09	·	—
tanks, works	lb.	.06½	·	—
p-Xylene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20	·	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.21	·	—
tanks, frt. alld.		.1645	·	—
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.23	·	—
56°-58° C., m.p., dms. l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.33	·	—
60°-62° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.46	·	—
Xylenol fraction, b.r 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C. dms., c.l., same basis	gal	1.25	·	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal	1.30	·	—
tanks, same basis	gal	1.05	·	—
b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.35	·	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal	1.40	·	—
tanks, same basis	gal	1.15	·	—
2,4-Xylidine, tech., dms. frt. alld.	lb	1.15	·	—
2,5-Xylidine, tech., dms. frt. alld	lb.	1.20	·	—
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works	lb	.39	·	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	40	·	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.38	·	—

XYLOL

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns.	lb	2.15		3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces dlvd	lb	.27	·	—
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.47	·	—
USP 90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms	lb.	.52	·	—
Yeast, brewers, USP, 200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.56	·	—
USP, 300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms	lb.	.60	·	—
Yohimbine USP dlvd	lb	18	·	—

YELLOW PIGMENTS

Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.40	·	.45
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots	lb	7.00	·	22.00
extra, bots.	lb	26.00	·	33.00
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins.	oz.	3.75		4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, bgs. 500-lb lots or more, dlvd	lb	.343	·	—
bgs. smaller lots, dlvd	lb	.373	·	—
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms.	lb.	.53	·	—
Tech., dms. f.t.l., works	lb.	.29¾	·	—
Zinc borate, bgs. 1,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.23	·	—
bgs. less than 1,000 lbs. same basis	lb.	.25	·	—
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	·	—
NF, precip. powd. dms	lb.	.26	·	—
Tech soln. 50% dms c.l., works, 100 lbs		5.80	·	—
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		6.40	·	—
tanks, works 100 lbs.		5.15	·	—
fused, dms. c.l. works 100 tons		10.70	·	—
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs.		11.20	·	—
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		11.45	·	—
fib dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs.		11.95	·	—
Zinc chromate, bbls. dlvd	lb	.29	·	—
Basic, bbls dlvd	lb.	.34	·	—
Zinc cyanide, dms 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.55	·	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.57	·	—
Zinc dust, comt. bbls. c.l., works	lb.	.17	·	—
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.16½	·	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18¼	·	—
Zinc fluoride, bbls, works	lb.	.49		50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½	·	—
dms. l.c.l. frt alld	lb.	.23½	·	—
Zinc metal, prime western, slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.12½	·	—
Prime western slabs New York	lb.	.13	·	—
Zinc naphthenate, liq. 8% Zn., dms., frt alld	lb.	.27	·	—
10% Zn. dms. frt alld	lb	.33	·	—
Zinc nitrate, tech. cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.20	·	—
Zinc oxide, pigment, American process, lead free, bgs. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	·	—
bgs. l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.15	·	—
bgs. l.c.l. smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.15½	·	—
leaded 35% bgs. c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15⅜	·	—
bgs. l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.15⅞	·	—
leaded 50% bgs. c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾	·	—
bgs., l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.16¼	·	—
bgs. l.c.l. smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.16⅝	·	—
Zinc oxide, pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.16¼	·	—
bgs. l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.16¾	·	—
bgs. l.c.l. smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.17¼	·	—
red seal, ngs. c.l same basis	lb.	.15¾	·	—
bgs. l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.16¼	·	—
bgs. l.c.l. smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.16¾	·	—
white seal bgs. c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	·	—
bgs. l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.17¼	·	—
bgs., l.c.l. smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.17¾	·	—
Zinc oxide, USP dms. c.l. frt alld.	lb.	.18¼	·	—
dms., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.18¾	·	—
dms., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.19¼	·	—
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.45	·	46
NF, powd. dms	lb.	.48	·	49
Zinc resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.36¼	·	—
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.12½	·	.14
Zinc stearate, tech. USP, cns., c.l., cns., l.c.l	lb.	.41	·	—
	lb.	.42	·	.46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn. bgs c.l., dlvd, E 100 lbs		8.75	·	—
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd E 100 lbs.		9.75	·	—
USP, gran., dms	lb.	.26	·	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls 40c. higher.				
Zinc sulfide pure, bgs c.l. dlvd	lb.	.2530	·	—
Zinc undecylenate, dms	lb.	2.00	·	—
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).				
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		10.25	·	—
bbls, c.l., works 100 lbs.		10.85	·	—
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		11.35	·	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	.26	·	—
Normal, 250-lb dms., frt. alld	lb.	.52	·	—
Zircon (G), gran. bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03½	·	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅝	·	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works.	lb.	.04	·	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	·	—
Milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¼	·	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅜	·	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04⅝	·	—
bgs., 500-1,999-lb lots, works	lb.	.07½	·	—
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c higher.				
Zirconium acetate, soln., 13% ZrO_2, dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. min., works	lb.	.23	·	—
Zirconium hydride, powd., electronic grade dms., works	lb.	14.00	·	15.00
Zirconium nitrate, CP, white, grd., bbls or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	·	—
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.48½		
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.51	·	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.62	·	—
bgs., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.62½	·	—
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.63½	·	—
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works	lb.	.64	·	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.66	·	—
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works	lb.	.55	·	.65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs.,	lb.	.27	·	.50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs	lb.	.62	·	.85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., cns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.37½	·	—

Imports at US Ports

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SODIUM ANTIMONIATE—500 bgs, Pigment Chemical Co, Hamburg
STEARYL ALCOHOL—227 cs, Kobe
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,300 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
4,300 bgs, Itajai
WATTLE EXTRACT—1,100 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Beira

San Francisco

ANTIMONY—50 cks, H M Newhall & Co, Hull
ASBESTOS FIBER—5,360 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Lourenco Marques
200 bgs, Durban
BONEMEAL—984 tons, Stauffer Chemical Co, Buenos Aires
CALCIUM CHLORIDE—500 bgs, Solvey & Co, Antwerp
CALCIUM NITRATE—10,000 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
8,000 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Antwerp
CASSIA—154 bls, California Commodities Corp, Singapore
CINNAMON QUILLS—100 bls, Colombo
CLOVES—100 bgs, Zanzibar
COCONUT OIL—300 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
100 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
COPPER OXIDE—164 bgs, Revelli Chemicals Inc, Hamburg
COPRA—400 tons, Cargill Inc, Iloilo
1,000 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Tabac
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Tabac
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Legaspi
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Dipolog
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Bulan
500 tons, American Trust Co, Dipolog
1,200 tons, American Trust Co, Dumaguete
1,000 tons, American Trust Co, Davao
CUMIN SEED—31 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Bombay
165 bgs, W L Willner, Kobe
DEXTRIN—300 bgs, Adhesive Products Inc, Amsterdam
100 bgs, Arabol Hunt Co, Amsterdam
100 bgs, H B Fuller Co, Amsterdam
FORMIC ACID—39 cs, P W Bellingall, Bremen
GYPSUM, CRUDE—10,021 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
LAUREL LEAVES—186 bls, Trieste
LIVERMEAL—396 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Buenos Aires
MERCURIC OXIDE—76 dms, Trieste
MOLASSES—2,436 tons, S Western Sugar & Molasses Co, Hinigaran
NUTMEG—35 bgs, Bank of California, Singapore
OLIVE OIL—24 dms, Parodi Erminio, Cadiz
50 cms, R Vannucci Co, Cadiz
PAPRIKA—175 bgs, West Coast Spice Co, Marseille
PEPPER, BLACK—140 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Singapore
1,680 bgs, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—50 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Kobe
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—250,272 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Dumai
35,470 bbls, U S Oil & Refining Co, Dumai
SAGE LEAVES—100 bls, Hismoco American Co, Trieste
SHELLAC—50 bgs, Calcutta
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,420 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bangkok
TARTARIC ACID—40 kgs, Naples
WATTLE EXTRACT—1,085 bgs, Durban
m-XYLYENEDIAMINE—4 dms, Cronite Chemical Co, Amsterdam
ZINC OXIDE—29 bgs, Naftone Inc, Hamburg

PMA Chief Fires Volley

—Continued from page 7

formance of today's drugs, Dr. Austin believes.

In his view, government interference would slow down this movement.

On current charges that US drug prices and profits are excessive, Dr. Smith says that in a decade of inflation and rising production costs, pharmaceutical prices held "remarkably stable" and many actually declined.

Bureau of Labor statistics, he notes, have shown that while prices of US commodities rose 19.1 percent since the 1947-49 base years, the wholesale price of drugs bucked the trend and actually decreased 6.6 percent.

Poland Takes Office

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Gilmartin, Pitt-Consol Company; James McInnes, jr., Commercial Solvents Corporation; Arnold Stern, Washine Chemical Corporation; and Dudley P. Jones, Shell Chemical Corporation.

Retiring as directors are: Arthur C. Curran, Meer Corporation; Neal M. Draper, National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical Corporation; Arthur H. Kavaler, OIL, PAINT, & DRUG REPORTER; and Michael Testa, jr., Shell Chemical Corporation.

Bids Wanted

Calcium Chloride, dehydrate, tech., 1 item. Bid IFB 9219, Feb. 2, Business Service Center, General Services Administration Bldg. 41, Denver Federal Center, Denver 25, Colo.

Chemicals, 15,624 lbs. Oxalic Acid Dihydrate, tech., spec. OA-91, Bid No. 4-1858, Feb. 3, General Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa.; 9,000 gals. Penta Chlorphenol Mixture (wood preservative) Spec. W-572, Bid No. 58, Jan. 27; 935 gals., Herbicide, 9,942 bots. Ammonium Hydroxide (4 lb. to a bottle), tech., type I, Spec. 451D, Bid No. 63, Jan. 29; indefinite quantity, Fumigant, mixture of ethylene oxide, Bid No. 62, Jan. 29, N.Y. Chemical Procurement Div., 290 Broadway, N.Y. 7, N.Y.

Drugs, 35,075 vials Streptomycin Sulfate USP powder, 239,250 vials Streptomycin Sulfate USP injection, 168,000 vials Dihydrostreptomycin Sulfate USP powder, 10,900 vials Dihydrostreptomycin Sulfate injection, Bid IFB M5-56-60, Jan. 28, Marketing Division for Drugs and Chemicals, VA Supply Depot, Somerville, N.J.; 44,352 bots., Aluminum Hydroxide Gel, dried, tablets, 0.324 gm 5 gr., 100S, 1728 Diodohydroxyquin tablets, USP 0.21 gm 3½ gr., 100S, 6,336 bots., Pyridoxine Hydrochlorine tablets, 50mg., ¾ gr., 100S. Bid IFB 32-121-60B, Jan. 29, 4,800 cns. Methyl Salicylate, 1 lb. can, USP, Bid No. 5910, Jan. 26, 3,072 pkgs. Silver Nitrate solution USP 1%, Feb. 1, Bid No. 129; Procaiamide Hydrochloride injection USP, Penicillinase; Methylecovine; Bid No. 5912, Feb. 2, Military Medical Supply Agency, 3rd Ave. and 29th St., Brooklyn 32, N.Y.

Insecticide, lindane, powder form, packed in 25 lb. drums, various amounts, Bid N140-2c4-60B, Feb. 3, U.S. Navy Purchasing Office, Third Ave. and 29th St., Brooklyn 32, New York.

Paint and Paint Products, Lacquer, Pigmented, Nitro Cellulose and Alkyd Base, 12 oz. pressure cans, various colors, large quantities. Primer coating, green 372 16 oz. cans—paint rubber obliterating—etc., Bid No. 9239, Feb. 9, General Services, Federal Center, Denver 25, Colorado; 2,160 cns. enamel, white, 7,056 cns. Enamel, blue, in one half pint cans, tinting semi-gloss; 2,000 gals. Rubber paint, in 1 gallon cans, Bid No. 4-1900, Feb. 1; 12,500 gals. Rubber paint, emulsion type, white, Spec. P-29, Bid No. 4-1959, Feb. 3; 5,500 gals. Rubber paint, brush or spray, various colors, Spec. P-29, Bid No. 4-1966; Feb. 2; 5,820 gals. Rubber paint, Spec. Fed. TT-P-29 amend. 1, Bid IFB 155-1966-60B, Feb. 2, General Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Solvents, dry cleaning, Type I, 30,000 gals., Lincoln AFB Nebr.; 30,000 gals, Ellsworth AFB, So. Dakota; 22,000 gals., San Antonio, Texas; Bid IFB 60-53 (A)-B, Feb. 2, Military Petroleum Supply Agency, Washington 25, D.C.

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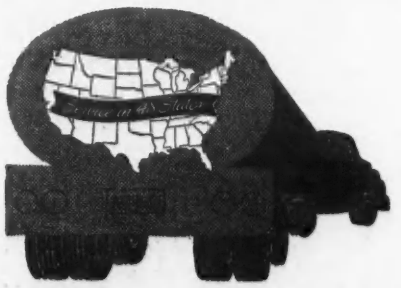

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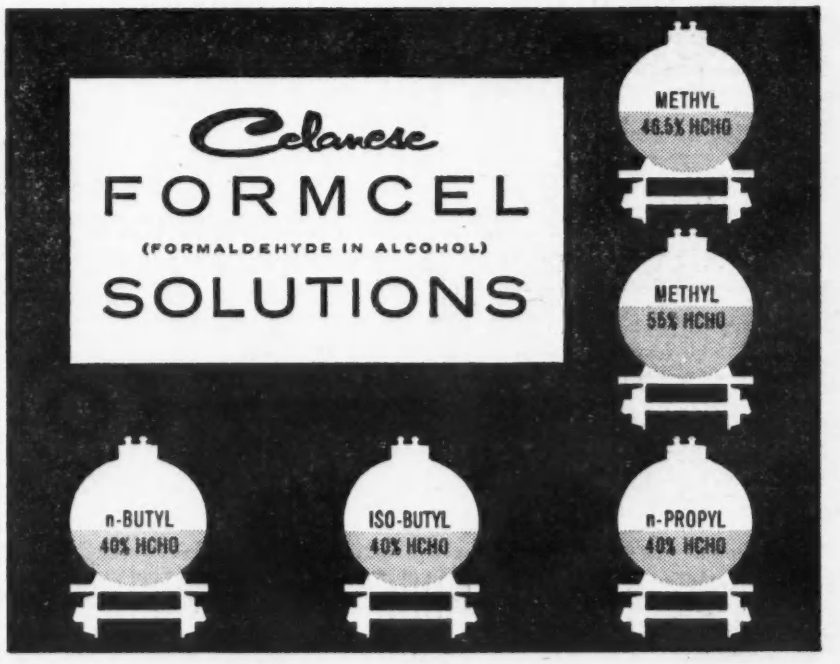

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